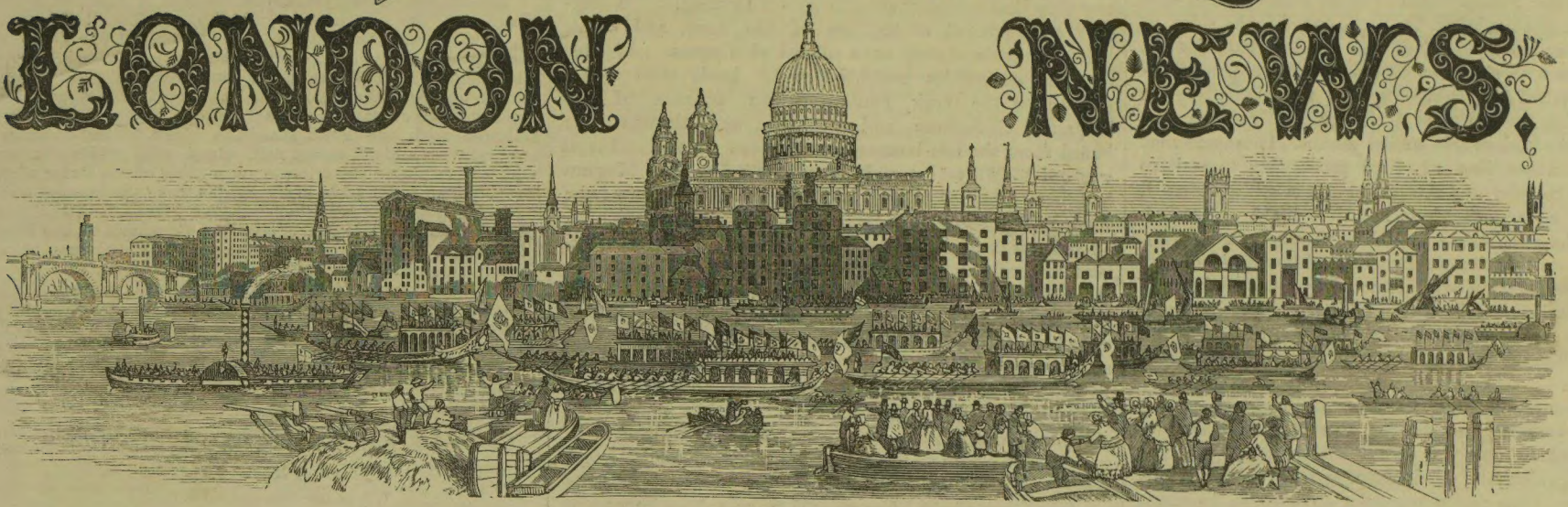


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FUNERAL OF SIR JOHN BURGOYNE IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT THE TOWER.

THE ROMANCE OF H.M.S. MEGÆRA.

Somewhat about midway between Cape Town and Western Australia, in the Pacific Ocean, lies St. Paul's Island—the cone of an extinct volcano, through one of the sides of whose crater an opening of several hundred yards' width communicates with the sea. It is a dreary spot, containing but a handful of inhabitants, who get their living in part by fishing and in part from terraced gardens constructed up the broken side of the mount. It is somewhat out of the direct line of ships proceeding to and fro between this country and Australia. It is seldom visited, and, having no water-springs and but scant vegetation, the island, the coast-line of which is about six miles only, offers little temptation to shipping, although, in certain seasons, a few fishing-boats, attracted by the abundance of fish, approach its rugged shore. This little and inhospitable speck in the ocean has been the scene of a romance quite as thrilling as that of Alexander Selkirk, of bygone fame.

Last summer, in the second week of June, an iron steam-ship, carrying reliefs for the naval stations of Australia, making her way from the southern coast of Africa to her ultimate destination, sprang a leak which compelled her, after futile attempts to stop it, to shape her course for St. Paul's Island. It was H.M.S. Megæra, of which the British public had heard so unfavourable a character before she had started on her long voyage. She had been a gallant ship in her time; but, after some two-and-twenty years of active service, she had been placed at the bottom of the Admiralty list, and had been reported as unseaworthy for any but short excursions. Who selected her to carry a precious freight of human beings to the antipodes, why she was selected, and for what reasons, after her short run from Plymouth to Cork on her outward destination, the complaints of her unsafe condition which reached the Admiralty from her officers were not seriously attended to, will have to be the subject of strict investigation.

Fortunately, she was under the command of a man equal to the occasion. Providentially, also, she was favoured during most of her cruise with fine weather. On June 16 she rode out a heavy storm, about twenty miles from St. Paul's, and, notwithstanding the heavy sea running, "behaved herself," as Captain Thrupp reports, "beautifully." The leak, however, in the ship's bottom, continued so decidedly to gain upon the efforts of the crew that she was anchored near the island in order that she might be thoroughly examined. But anchor after anchor gave way. The vessel, in spite of the full use of her steam, dragged close to the rocks, and prudence dictated that the only alternative open for adoption was to run her on the beach. Her condition had been found by the engineers to be such as to render it madness to continue her voyage to Australia, distant from St. Paul's about 1500 miles. One of her plates—for she was an iron ship—was found to have been considerably worn away, and the edges of the hole through which the water gained entrance to her hold were so thin that they could easily be bent with two fingers. Many of the girders were eaten through at the bottom, and others nearly so. The bilge pumps were constantly choked by pieces of iron sucked up from the lowest parts of the ship. It was quite evident, as Captain Thrupp has stated in his despatch, that, "breaking up as the ship was, the girders separating from the bottom, that bottom leaky in one place and very thin in many more, the pumps continually being choked with pieces of iron, and those thick pieces," he could not, with so many lives at stake, persist in proceeding on his voyage.

The ship, as we have said, was beached; but before this was done the hands were turned up, prayers were read, the fact of the ship's unseaworthiness was communicated to all on board, and orders given for landing stores and provisions. The situation was, undoubtedly, a critical one, and all chances of safety depended upon the maintenance of perfect discipline. Only one man gave way to insubordination, and he was instantly and severely flogged. Though the wine and beer stores of all sorts were landed together there was no pilfering, no drunkenness but both officers and men worked most willingly. The sails were all saved, and were of great use in sheltering the men, and covering the stores from the weather. Thirteen thousand pounds weight of bread and about six weeks' flour supplies were landed. Three thousand pounds of rice were found on the island. Contrary to expectation, water in abundance could be obtained. With coal cleared out from the ship, three hundred gallons could be condensed daily; with turf, cut and dried and mixed with a little wood, a hundred and fifty gallons; but there was no immediate necessity for resorting to distillation for the purpose of getting enough fresh water. The rain had formed a deep pool in the upper part of the crater, and a hose, eight hundred and sixty feet in length, carried up by the men, freely supplied the camp without much labour.

Captain Thrupp has furnished us with vivid details of some three weeks' life of a ship's company on the Island of St. Paul. Every man, at the date of his despatch, enjoyed the protection of tents or houses. They were upon a short allowance of bread, but they could catch fish in plenty. They had enough water, but the supply was somewhat precarious. The climate was salubrious, and the health of the men was well looked after by the medical officers. Lime-juice without sugar was served out every day, to keep off scurvy. But, after all, men who live upon a comparatively desert island, far

aside from the usual course of commercial traffic, cannot but be exceedingly anxious as to the future. Every precaution, therefore, was taken to attract notice from any ship that might chance to pass within sight. A flag-staff was erected at the top of the cone, and a flag hoisted upside down, as a signal of distress. A great number of bottles weighted with lead, with a tin flag above the cork, containing an account of the Megæra's ill-fortune and position, were thrown overboard from the life-boat some miles out to sea. But it was not till July 16, nearly a month after the Megæra had been beached, that the Aurora, a Dutch ship from Amsterdam, bound for Batavia, caught sight of the flag of distress, and went close in under the land. She reported that she could take twenty men, and was quite willing to do so. Only Lieutenant Jones, however, was left on board her during the night, and on the next morning she was gone. We know pretty well from other sources the rest of this romantic history. That it has not had a tragical termination does not in any way lessen the blame of those, whoever they may be, who inconsiderately sent to sea an old vessel, strongly suspected of unseaworthiness, to carry hundreds of men, her Majesty's servants, 15,000 miles across the ocean.

The story of the Megæra will make a deep impression upon the public mind. In the first place, it reveals the fact that, in some way or other, even where the safety of human life is concerned, the responsibility of the officials upon whom devolves the active business of the departments is seriously defective, and demands a thoroughly searching investigation. It is difficult to estimate the amount of mental anxiety and suffering entailed upon a large company of highly deserving men by indifference and perversity. But, in the next place, the contrast presented by the pluck, endurance, and discipline of both officers and crew under the perilous and cruel circumstances in which they had been so unnecessarily placed, raise the highest admiration, and show that the stuff of which our naval service is composed is worthy of all confidence. "Aide-toi, et le Ciel t'aidera," is the maxim of wisdom and piety combined, and the romance of H.M.S. Megæra beautifully illustrates it.

FUNERAL OF SIR JOHN BURGOYNE.

The funeral of Field Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, which took place, on Tuesday week, in the Church of St. Peter ad Vincula, within the Tower of London, is represented in two illustrations. This church, the tower chapel, situated on "the Green, where so many State prisoners have been beheaded, is a small stone building of no architectural pretensions. Many persons of historical fame lie buried here: Queens Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, Sir Thomas More, Bishop Fisher, the Earl of Essex, the Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Kilmarnock, Lords Balmerino and Lovat, whose lives ended in the Tower from 1535 to 1745. The late Sir John Burgoyne was Constable of the Tower, and his body was therefore brought here for interment. Soon after ten o'clock the hearse containing the coffin left Pembroke-square, Notting-hill, where Sir John Burgoyne had resided. The procession was of the most unostentatious character. Following the hearse, with four horses, were four mourning-coaches and pair, with some of the late Baronet's family and personal friends; then came three Royal carriages, with the horses draped in black and the coachmen and footmen wearing crape scarves. After these came three private carriages, which brought up the rear of the funeral procession. A crowd had assembled in Pembroke-square to see it start. The route was along the Uxbridge-road and Oxford-street, New Oxford-street, High Holborn, the Holborn Viaduct, Newgate-street, Chapside, the Poultry, King William-street, Eastcheap, and Tower-street, to Tower-hill. There were many spectators collected in the streets all the way. Tower-hill was thronged with people, who occupied not only the footways and a large portion of the streets, but also the windows and roofs of houses and warehouses. At the entrance to the Tower eight companies of Royal Engineers, numbering 450 men, were stationed to meet the hearse, and a battalion of Fusilier Guards (with its band in the centre) lined the wharf. Inside the eastern drawbridge the Royal Engineers occupied the ground, their centre being opposite to the Guards' mess-house. The corps of Commissaires occupied a portion of the parade, and the Yeomen of the Guard were stationed at various points between the gates and the chapel. On the Grand Parade, the open space between the summit of the steps and the chapel walls was crowded with military officers in uniform, a guard of honour of the Royal Engineers, the corps of Commissaires, Yeomen of the Guard, and many ladies and gentlemen. The bell of St. Peter's ad Vincula (the Tower chapel) was tolling when, at twelve o'clock, a single gun announced the arrival of the funeral procession at the gates. Its entry at the Stockade-gate, and its passage across the wharf to the eastern drawbridge, were denoted by salutes of seventeen guns (the prescribed salute at a Field Marshal's funeral). Thence entering the "inner ward," it passed the Guards' mess-house and across the parade to the front of the chapel, preceded by the bands playing the Dead March in "Saul." Here it was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Cowell and Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge, on the part of her Majesty the Queen; General Sir W. Knollys, representing the Prince of Wales; Colonel the Hon. W. Colville, representing the Duke of Edinburgh; and Mr. Vandewelde, who attended as the representative of the King of the Belgians; the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, and the whole of the head-quarter staff, consisting of General Sir R. Airey, Colonel Clifton, Colonel A. Herbert, and Colonel Egerton; Viscount Sidney, as representing the Royal household; a deputation of American officers, headed by Mr. Moran, Secretary of the United States' Legation, and General Jackson; and a deputation from the Trinity House, headed by Sir Frederick Arrow, Deputy-Master. These preceded the mourners to the door of the church; and the latter part of the procession was formed by Mr. A. S. Aytton, M.P., as Secretary of State; Field Marshal Sir G. Pollock, Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres; Generals Sir W. Codrington (senior General), Sir F. Smith (Royal Engineers), Sir Jas. Dixon, the Earl of Lucan, Sir J. Chepe, Sir James Scarlett, Sir R. P. Douglas, Sir John St. George, Sir David Wood, Sir F. Chapman, Sir John Simmons, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Sir Harry Ord, Sir T. Larkham, Sir John Pennefather, Lord Rokeby, Major-General Brook, Lieutenant Sir G. Bell, Major-General Harness, R.E.; Captain G. Biddlecombe, R.N., and

many other officers. Sir G. Bowles, Lieutenant of the Tower; General Wyndham, Keeper of the Regalia; and Lord de Ros were unable to attend. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, occupied a seat within the church.

The officiating clergymen were the Rev. W. Graham Greene, Chaplain of the Tower, accompanied by the Rev. R. Forrest, of St. Jude's, South Kensington. They preceded the coffin into the church, reading the opening sentences of the burial service. Directly in front of the coffin two valets of the deceased carried upon velvet cushions the hat, sword, orders, and decorations of the deceased; Colonel Milman, Major of the Tower, followed with the Field Marshal's bâton. The coffin was covered with a black velvet pall, edged with white silk, over which were placed the crimson satin robes of the Order of the Bath. The brass plate thus hidden bore the inscription:—"Field Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers, Constable of the Tower of London, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets. Born July, 1782; died October, 1871."

The burial service was simply and impressively read by the two clergymen; but there were no choral responses, and no anthem was sung, nor did the organ sound a note. The Engineers aided to lower the coffin into the grave, and a salute of seventeen guns was then fired, which marked the conclusion of the funeral performance.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 26.

The arrival of Prince Napoleon in Corsica, where it was thought his presence would provoke a manifestation in favour of the fallen dynasty, and the monetary crisis in the capital, which at one moment threatened to become serious, but which is, happily, now abating, have occupied the attention of the Parisians during the past week. The dearth of metallic currency is remarkable, scarcely any gold being in circulation, and very little silver. The former coin reached a premium of 25f. per thousand last Friday, and the latter commands even now one of 12f. The harm that this is doing to commerce can be imagined, tradesmen preferring not to sell rather than return silver change for bank notes. The Bank of France, with a view of remedying this state of affairs, by which several speculators have been largely profiting, intends shortly to issue thirty-five millions of francs in silver; while, as a provisional measure, it has opened two offices where notes can be exchanged for gold or silver. To convey a notion of the state of affairs, it may be mentioned that the railway companies refuse to take bank notes, and that the proprietors of cafés and other establishments where change is especially requisite have been obliged of late to buy silver at a high rate. The state of affairs has somewhat ameliorated since Sunday, and it is to be hoped will soon change for the better.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has been occupying public attention a good deal of late, the eyes of everybody being turned towards Corsica, in expectation of some Bonapartist outbreak in the island, but as yet tranquillity has not ceased to prevail there. The Prince landed at Ajaccio at seven o'clock last Thursday morning, being met on his arrival by M. Conti, the Emperor's private secretary, and a few friends. The hour being so early but a small crowd had assembled to witness his landing, and he was accordingly able to reach the Hôtel de France without any hindrance. At the opening sitting of the Conseil Général he was proposed by his friends as a candidate for the presidency, prior to the validation of the elections, but this proposition was negatived by twenty-eight votes against twenty-six. This failure has somewhat disconcerted the Bonapartist organs of the capital, who, one may mention, continue to criticise all the measures of the Government in the most violent manner; but they announce that the Prince is preparing a kind of pleading for the Empire, which he will deliver in the form of a speech in the course of the Session.

The General Council of the Seine held its first sitting, on Monday, at the Luxembourg. This body consists of the eighty members of the Municipal Council of Paris, with eight others returned by the suburban communes. M. Vautrain having been elected president by 61 votes, and the supplementary elections having been validated, the Prefect of the Seine presented the Budget of the department for 1872, in which there was a surplus of receipts of nearly 1,500,000f., which will probably be devoted to the payment of the indemnity which is to be allowed to the landlords of apartments under 600f. yearly rental, the tenants of which were exempted by a law from the payment of three quarters of their rent. The chief expenses in the extraordinary estimates consist of various sums amounting to over 2,000,000f., to be devoted to the partial rebuilding of the Palace of Justice and the Tribunal of Commerce, burnt by the Communists last May.

The annual public sitting of the Five Academies was held at the Institute yesterday, under the presidency of M. Jules Simon. M. Thiers and the Ministers who are members of the Academies were present. M. Jules Simon, in his speech, strongly condemned the atrocities committed by the Communists of Paris.

The financial convention signed recently at Berlin by M. Pouyer-Quertier—who, in recompense for his services, has been elevated to the dignity of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour—has been ratified by M. Thiers, and consequently the German army has received orders to evacuate the departments of the Aisne, Côte-d'Or, Haute Saône, Doubs, and Jura. The fourth division in the south, and the Bavarian division in the west of these departments, commenced evacuating their positions on Monday.

General de Cissey, the Minister of War, has issued a general order, in which he says that he has remarked of late with regret that a great number of officers continue to publish pamphlets and write in the newspapers, the majority referring to personal questions. He forbids this practice for the future, under the penalty of thirty days' imprisonment, no matter what may be the rank of the delinquent, and expresses his intention to deprive those who repeat the offence of their command.

General Trochu has written to the Minister of War stating that he accepts the full responsibility of the events which brought about the capitulation of Paris, and that he has no idea whatever of sheltering himself at the expense of General Vinoy, as was announced by some of the newspapers.

The approaching appearance is announced of a new journal, which is to be the official organ of M. Gambetta and his friends, and which will be entitled *La République Française*.

M. Jurès, a Gambettist General during the war, who was deprived of his rank by the commission of revision on account of his having previously been a ship's captain, has been created Vice-Admiral, in recompense of his services, by the Minister of Marine, with the approbation of the President of the Republic.

The Count de Paris is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

SPAIN.

The King received, on Monday, Senor Juez Ollogostera. The interview lasted three-quarters of an hour.

The Congress has been engaged in a long debate on the International. Strong speeches have been made against that body, and the Government will prosecute it.

GERMANY.

On Thursday week the German Reichstag re-elected its former presidents by a large majority. Dr. Simson was chosen first president by 205 votes out of 213, Prince von Hohenlohe (Bavaria) first vice-president by 197 out of 213, and M. von Weber (Wurtemberg) second vice-president by 165 out of 196.

On Friday the Reichstag entered the first deliberation on the report of the receipts and expenditure of the North German Confederation for 1870, and discussed a bill on the mode of employing the surplus of that year, the amount of which has been found to be 1,092,190 thalers. The telegraph administration will receive 341,781 thalers which it advanced for extraordinary purposes in the years 1868-70. The remainder is to be applied to the reimbursement to the South German States and Luxembourg of the proceeds of the common beet-root-sugar tax. The bill respecting the checking of the Budget for 1871 was also considered. It is to be intrusted to the Prussian High Chamber of Accounts, which will take the name of Court of Accounts for the German Empire. The first bill was referred to a commission, but not the second. In reply to a question on the part of Herr Schultze-Delitsch, the Minister of State, Herr Delbrück, declared that the Federal Council had unanimously rejected the bill proposing salaries for members.

In Monday's sitting the bill which provides for the formation of an Imperial war fund was referred to the Committee on the Budget. The bill on the control of the Budget of 1871 was read the second time.

The Minister for War, in reply to an interpellation, on Tuesday, relative to the retention under arms of men of the reserve, said that the chief irregularities adduced had already been arranged. Of 31,000 reserve men who had been retained under arms two thirds had, in accordance with various measures, been released. On technical grounds the cavalry reserve would be retained on service no longer, but every relief would be accorded to the volunteers who served a year.

On Wednesday the conventions concluded with France were read the first and second times. In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck stated that the substitution of certain provisions of the convention for the territorial guarantees hitherto afforded by France had been accepted in the interest of both the contracting parties. With regard to the territorial arrangements, Prince Bismarck stated that the French Government had claimed some strips of territory on the Luxembourg frontier and a large industrial establishment, but that these demands had been refused.

The South German Chambers of Commerce, as well as the various South German journals, are unanimous in condemning the proposed law for a new German monetary system. They contend that the new coin (the mark) bears no relationship to any other coin of neighbouring States, since one mark would be equal to 1*fr.* and 23 45679 centimes, or 1*l.* 2*s.* 8206818. The majority urge the adoption of the franc. Even in North Germany the approval of the measure is not complete.

We learn from Gotha that Dr. Petermann has received detailed accounts from the North Pole explorers, Herren Payor and Weiprecht. These despatches fully confirm their discovery of an ice-free North Pole sea which swarms with whales.

ITALY.

It is now stated, in the *Opinione*, that the King has appointed Nov. 27 for the meeting of the Parliament in Rome.

The *Nazione* states that the secret Consistory which was to have been held on the 27th has been postponed, in consequence of fresh difficulties having arisen.

RUSSIA.

A despatch from Livadia, of the 12th inst., announces the safe arrival of the Emperor on the southern shore of the Crimea, where the whole of the Imperial family are staying.

TURKEY.

Mustapha Fazyl Pacha has been appointed Minister of Justice, in the place of Mehmed Bouchadi Pacha; and Namyk Pacha has been appointed President of the Council of State in place of Kiamyl Pacha.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape mail brings intelligence from the colony to the 20th ult. The Earl of Kimberley has sent a despatch censuring the officers of the Executive Government for their opposition to the policy of the Home Government. The Governor has notified to the President of the Free State that, as he appears indisposed to refer the matter of the disputed territory to arbitration, he will act in the matter without further reference to the Free-State Government. The diamond discoveries are still large, the harvest prospects of the colony are good, and the vine cultivation is improving.

AMERICA.

The first narrow-gauge railway in the United States—the Denver and Rio Grande—was opened for traffic on Monday.

The Federal laws against polygamy are being enforced at Utah, and several more arrests have been made.

Mr. Secretary Boutwell has declined to issue new registration-papers for the schooner Horton, to replace those seized by the Dominion authorities, and has further decided that the vessel must remain at Gloucester until some action has been taken by the Canadian authorities.

Mr. Henry Howard, her Majesty's agent at Washington for British claims, has been instructed, in reply to an inquiry made by him, that he is not to present to the Commissioners any documents which may have been transmitted to him from the Foreign Office or her Majesty's Legation in the United States on behalf of any claimant until such claimant shall have filed in the office of the Commission the formal statement of his claim required by rule 1 of the Commissioners.

A series of international yacht-races has been going on at New York. The *Livonia*, which, as was stated last week, had lost in two matches, gained one on Thursday week. The fourth match was sailed last Saturday, twenty miles to windward of Sandy Hook and back. There was a strong wind. The *Sappho*, which was selected by the club, beat the *Livonia* by thirty minutes and five miles and a half. In a race on Monday the *Sappho* beat the *Livonia* by about five miles, in a sea-going race; and on Tuesday the *Livonia* was beaten by the *Dauntless* in a race twenty miles to windward and back.

The Second Chamber of Holland has adopted the whole Indian Budget.

All the men employed at Cologne, at the workshops of the Rhenish Railway Company, numbering about 1000 hands, have struck work.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Magnificent weather rendered the Houghton week thoroughly enjoyable; and as—with the exception, perhaps, of the Wednesday—capital sport was provided on each of the six days, the wind-up to the season must be regarded as completely successful. There was nothing on Monday's card which calls for comment except the Criterion; but that race has seldom been more interesting, for it was felt that the meeting of Cremorne and Prince Charlie must cause a great change in the Derby betting. The former was said to have been specially prepared for this race, to be in perfect condition, and greatly improved since his somewhat unsatisfactory races at York and Doncaster. On the other hand, Prince Charlie's friends insisted that he won the Middle Park Plate under exceptional difficulties, and that a fortnight's galloping had worked wonders for him, while the advantage he possessed in a 3 lb. pull in the weights was not overlooked. At half a mile Cremorne appeared to have the race in hand, but, like many another good one, he was beaten the moment he had done pulling, and Prince Charlie and Nuneham passed him, the former securing a favourable verdict by a very easy length. Cremorne was two lengths from Nuneham, but could have been nearer had he been ridden out; while Helmet once more ran miserably badly, and Halton and Drummond were out-classed. Too much attention must not be paid to Bethnal Green's performance, as he has been amiss since Doncaster. The winner now treads very closely on Laburnum's heels for the premiership in the Derby betting, and if he does not follow in the steps of many another gigantic youngster and go all to pieces, he ought to make a magnificent three-year-old. With respect to his roaring, there is no question that his wind is very slightly affected, not sufficient to be of any consequence at present; but of course there is a chance—and a great one—that age may make him a proficient "musician."

There was a thick fog when we left London on Tuesday morning; but after travelling a very few miles all traces of it had disappeared, and Newmarket Heath was looking its best; indeed, the coats and comforters usually inseparable from an autumn meeting were generally discarded. The meeting of Liverpool and the Maid Marian colt over a part of the R.M. was watched with some curiosity, as the latter has figured at a short price in the Derby quotations. His running was not encouraging, for he gave Liverpool very little trouble; still, he was far from fit, and if his legs will stand good work he may do much better on another occasion. Immediately after this race little groups of spectators dotted about the heath showed where some of the Cambridgeshire candidates were being saddled; and the well-known figure of Baron Rothschild, mounted on a sturdy cob, attracted us for a peep at Favonius and Corisande. The filly, though much thickened and improved since the spring, looked quite plain and common by the side of the colt, whose condition was simply faultless, and no possible excuse can be made for his defeat. Henry did not give us the idea of possessing sufficient speed for a race of this kind, and he is certain to show to far greater advantage over a longer course. There was a delay of fully half an hour at the post, in which time Ashfield and Bicycle were severely kicked; but at last the flag fell to a capital start. Westminster (7st. 4lb.) was the first to show in front, but Jarvis, on Allbrook (6st. 8lb.), soon passed him, and, taking full advantage of his light weight, made the running at a cracking pace. So fast, indeed, did he come along that more than half the field were soon beaten, and at the side of the old Duke's Stand the Baron's pair were in hopeless difficulties. At the Red Post Allbrook was fully three lengths in front of Sabinus (8st. 7lb.) and Sterling (8st. 11lb.), and the race appeared over, but Jarvis, instead of taking a pull at his horse, kept hard at him, till he fairly rode him to a stand-still. The other two gradually crept nearer and nearer, and Fordham, bringing Sabinus with a terrific rush under the judge's box, just won by a short head, Sterling and Allbrook making a dead-heat for second place. The jockeyship of Fordham and Chaloner was magnificent, and it is hardly fair to say too much about Jarvis's riding, as his orders were probably to make free use of his horse; while, as a backer of Allbrook philosophically observed, "You can't expect boys to ride like men." The honours of the race undoubtedly remain with Sterling, whose performance was even better than those of Saunterer and Blue Gown in this same race; and how Bothwell managed to beat him in the Two Thousand is a deeper mystery than ever, for it is quite clear that Sterling could now give him at least 28 lb. over the R.M. The Messrs. Graham, the owners of Oxford, were highly delighted at the brilliant performance of their favourite's best son, and their jubilant "How about Mr. Favonius now?" might have been heard all over the bird-cage. The two last races of the day received little attention; but the style in which Chopette gave 15 lb. to Nudel stamps her as the best two-year-old of the season. It was not sportsman-like, however, of Baron Rothschild to run such a filly for a paltry £50 plate, and several unpleasant remarks were made about it.

Wednesday's card was a very full one, but two matches falling through reduced it to reasonable dimensions. Alaya had not much to beat in the Glasgow Stakes; still, he won in capital style, showing great improvement on his Middle Park Plate performance. The undefeated Queen's Messenger added the All-Aged Stakes to his other triumphs; and, as he is still very raw and green, he ought to grow into a horse of character. Sornette was last of the four, and neither she nor Agility could give Eole II. 2 lb. for the year.

From America we learn that Harry Bassett, the best horse they have ever possessed "across the water," has just won another important race in the easiest style imaginable; and this, coupled with the brilliant performance of Sterling in the Cambridgeshire, would make the contemplated match between the pair additionally interesting. Lord Portsmouth's stud has recently been weakened by the loss of Vengeance and The Chase. The former carried off the Cesarewitch and was sire of a few winners, of which Sydmonton was the best known; while The Chase was dam of Robin Hood and of two or three very high-priced yearlings.

A melancholy accident occurred with the Tichborne hounds, on Tuesday last. The master (Mr. W. Rigden) had a heavy fall, owing to his horse putting its foot into a hole, and, breaking his neck, died instantaneously. Mr. Rigden was seventy-nine years of age, and a most popular master of hounds. It is announced that the opening meet of the season of the Royal buckhounds will be held next Tuesday, the 31st inst., at Salt-hill, near Slough. Mr. William Seamount, the master of the foxhounds hunting the Tavistock district, has been presented with a silver hunting-horn and a purse of 200 gs., by Colonel Archer, on behalf of the field.

Want of space compels us to be very brief in treating of the great coursing meetings which took place last week. That at Lurgan has reached its present high position with wonderful rapidity, and is now second only to the Waterloo fixture. Lord Lurgan was singularly unfortunate in the Irish National St. Leger, all his seven representatives being beaten in their first courses, and the prize was eventually divided between War-

lock (by Cashier—Go It) and Dead and Gone (by Mister Burleigh—Phoenix). Nearly all the crack greyhounds of last season ran for the Brownlow Cup, but were defeated one after another in the most unaccountable style. My Goodness, Lady Lyon, Sandridge, Smuggler, and Pretender could not win a single course. Bed of Stone (dr.), the luckless Bendimere (dr., lame), Fritz, Musical, and Latest News all went out in the first ties; old Cataclysm did manage to run through four courses, but then had to succumb to Leugh, who was beaten by Double or Quits (by Master Burleigh—Try Again) in the final spin. Some splendid puppies performed at Bothal; but the programme was so long that it was found impossible to finish it on the Saturday, so the Bothal Derby (157 entries) and the Longhirst Oaks (117 entries) were divided among four.

A miserably wet afternoon quite spoilt the challenge-cup meeting of the London Athletic Club. Page, Bentley, and Sydenham Dixon retained the trophies which they won in April last; but the 100-yards cup fell to Johnstone, who is one of the fastest amateurs ever seen; and, Chinnery having retired, Mason beat Collins and Hannis easily for the mile.

THE LATE MR. R. YOUNG.

The death of Mr. Richard Young, merchant and shipowner, formerly M.P. for Cambridgeshire, who had just been elected one of the two Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing civic year, was mentioned, last week, in our obituary record. This gentleman was born in 1809, at Searning, in Norfolk; his country residence was at Wisbech, of which borough he was five times Mayor. He represented the county of Cambridge in the House of Commons from 1865 to 1868. He was a director of the Great Eastern Railway, and chairman of the Peterborough, Wisbech, and Sutton Railway Company. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. He married, in 1833, the daughter of Mr. James Pear, of Spalding, and has left six sons and two daughters. The funeral took place on Saturday, in Wolsoken churchyard, Wisbech. The portrait of Mr. Young is engraved after a photograph by Mr. Valentine Blanchard, Albany-court-yard, Piccadilly.

THE LATE SIR F. G. MOON, BART.

Alderman Sir Francis Graham Moon, whose death was lately announced, had attained the age of seventy-five, and had long been a notable person in the City. His success as a publisher of artistic engravings, more especially those of contemporary historical interest, such as "The Waterloo Banquet at Apsley House," is very well known. Many Londoners will remember his shop, at the corner of Finch-lane and Threadneedle-street. Besides making a fortune in this trade, he became the lucky possessor, under the Corporation of London, of the ground which is now the site of Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill. He was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1843, and was afterwards Alderman of Portsoken Ward, but latterly of Bridge Ward. In 1854 he was chosen Lord Mayor, and received the Emperor and Empress of the French at Guildhall in 1855, when he was made a Baronet. He married, in 1818, a daughter of Mr. Chancellor, of Kensington. One of his sons died a few months ago. The elder son, who now takes the title, is the Rev. Edward Graham Moon, M.A., Rector of Fetcham, near Leatherhead. The portrait of Sir Francis Moon is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Oct. 21:—

In London 2068 births and 1291 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 138, and the deaths 145, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The 1291 deaths in London last week included 53 from smallpox, 34 from measles, 40 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping-cough, 35 from different forms of fever (of which 11 were certified as typhus, 15 as enteric or typhoid, and 9 as simple continued fever), and 46 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 237 deaths were referred last week, against 288 and 271 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of smallpox, whooping-cough, fever, and diarrhoea were less numerous than in recent weeks, while those of scarlatina showed an increase, and exceeded the number returned in any week since the middle of July last. The deaths referred to inflammatory diseases of the respiratory organs, especially to bronchitis and pneumonia, showed a further increase last week upon the numbers so returned in recent weeks. To different forms of violence 38 deaths were referred last week; of these 30 were the result of accident or negligence, including 13 from fractures and contusions, 5 from burns and scalds, 2 from drowning, and 9 from suffocation, of which 7 were infants. Of the deaths from fractures and contusions, 3 were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. Three cases of suicide, 3 of infanticide, and 1 of murder were registered during the week.

During the week 4798 births and 3372 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week in these towns was at the rate of 24 deaths annually in every 1000 persons estimated to be living. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns were as follows:—London, 21 per 1000; Portsmouth, 23; Norwich, 31; Bristol, 27; Wolverhampton, 40; Birmingham, 24; Leicester, 28; Nottingham, 26; Liverpool, 31; Manchester, 30; Salford, 35; Bradford, 23; Leeds, 25; Sheffield, 29; Hull, 19; Sunderland, 33; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 30. The usual summer fatality from infantile diarrhoea has all but disappeared, although the deaths referred to this cause were again excessive in Birmingham and Liverpool. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 27 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 28 per 1000, and in Dublin 24.

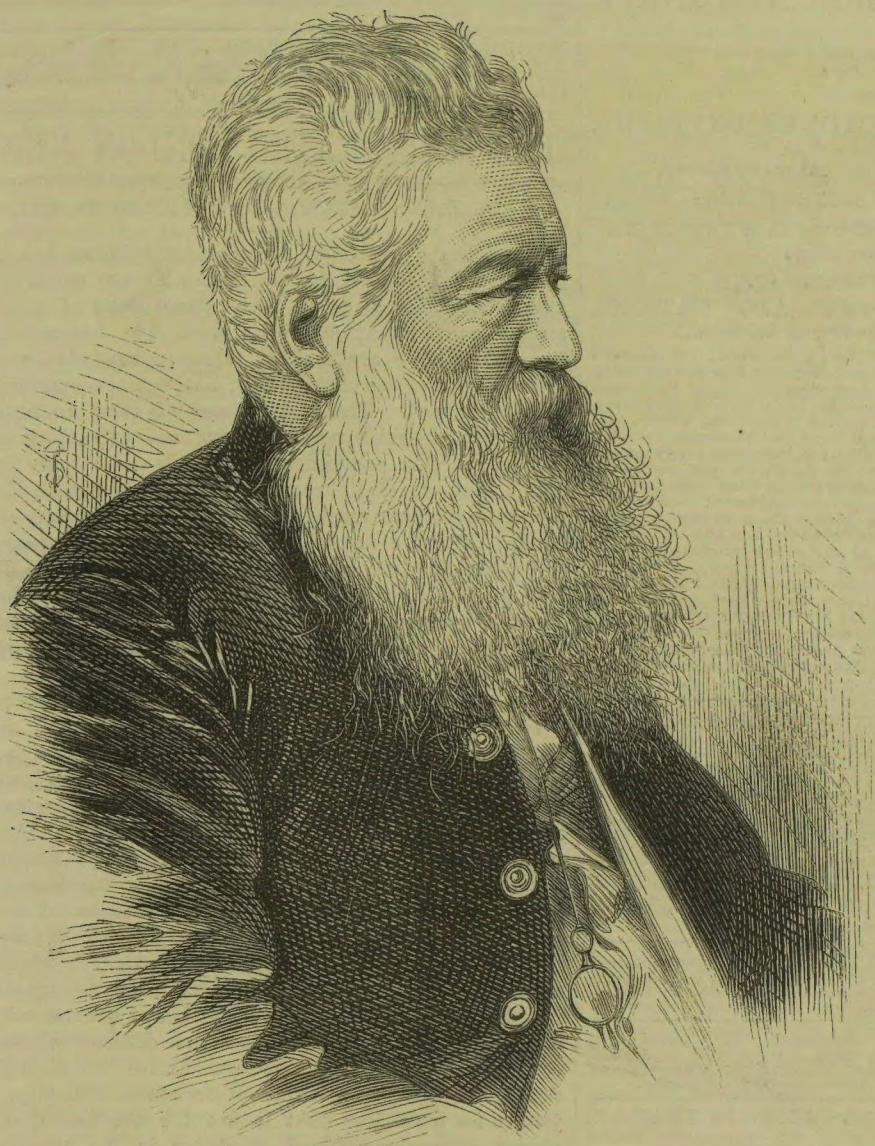
In Paris 709 deaths were returned in the week ending the 20th inst., and the annual death-rate was equal to 20 per 1000 of the estimated population. In Brussels 83 deaths occurred in the week ending the 14th, and the annual death-rate was 23 per 1000. In Berlin, during the week ending the 19th, 588 deaths (including 126 from smallpox and 2 from Asiatic cholera) were recorded, showing an annual rate of 34 per 1000. In Vienna the 285 deaths in the week ending the 14th gave an annual rate of 24 per 1000. In Rome 132 deaths were registered in the week ending the 8th, and the annual death-rate was 31 per 1000.

In the city of New York 552 deaths were registered in the week ending the 30th ult., and the equivalent annual rate of mortality was 31 per 1000.

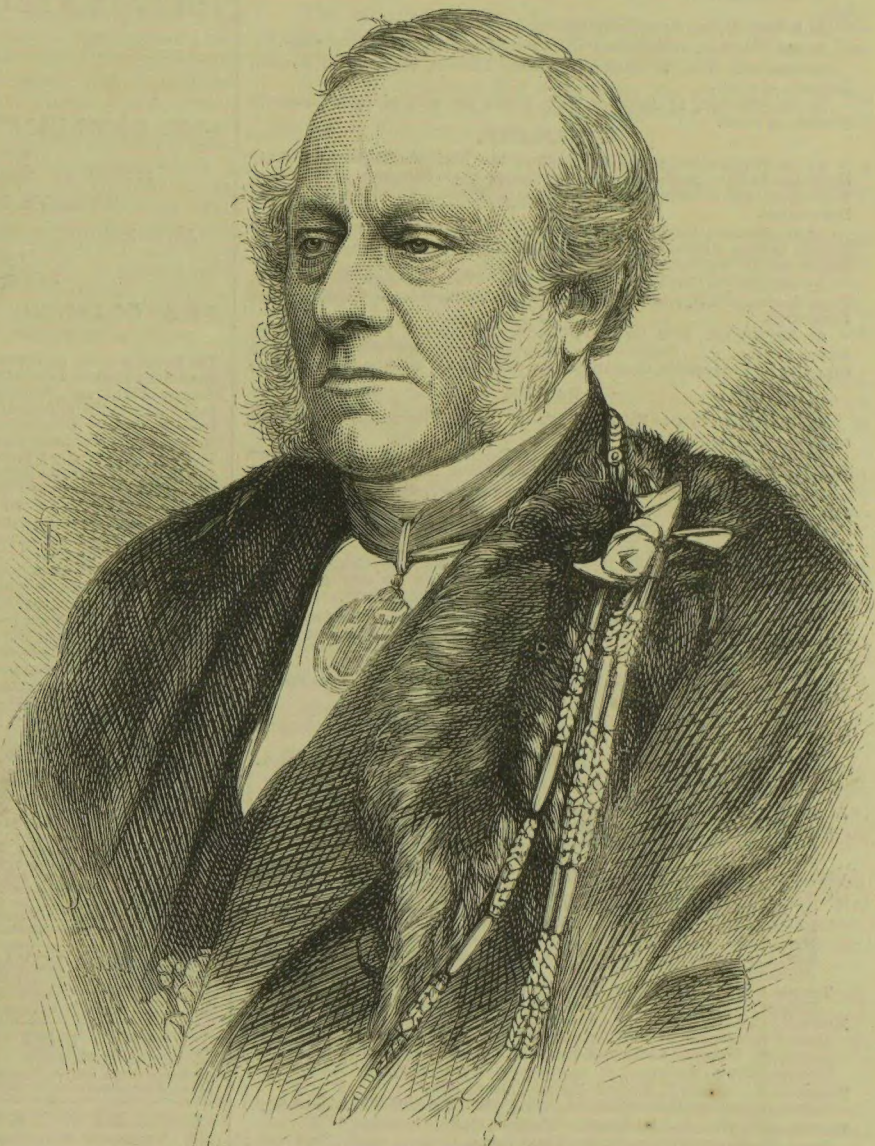
In Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending the 26th ult. were 271 and the mortality was at the annual rate of 17 per 1000.



FUNERAL OF SIR JOHN BURGOWNE AT THE TOWER: THE PROCESSION PASSING TRAITORS' GATE.



THE LATE MR. R. YOUNG, SHERIFF ELECT OF LONDON.



THE LATE ALDERMAN SIR F. G. MOON.



THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION: CAMP OF THE 60TH RIFLES NEAR SHEBANDOWAN.

BIRTHS.

At Invergarry House, N.B., the Marchioness of Hamilton, prematurely, of a son, who survived its birth only four hours.
At 37, Lowndes-street, the Countess of Shannon, of a son.
At 10, Rutland-gate, the Countess of Yarmouth, of a son and heir.
At 22, Onslow-gardens, Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, of a son and heir.
At Kelston House, Ryde, Lady Elbank, of a son.
On the 20th inst., at Swinton Park, Lancashire, Lady Mantell, of a son.
On the 24th inst., at Sherborne House, Lincoln, the wife of Richard Rudgard, of a son.
On the 19th inst., at Annesley Park, Notts, the wife of John Chaworth Musters, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Stephen's Church, Kensington, the Earl of Milltown to Lady Geraldine Evelyn Stanhope, youngest daughter of Leicester, fifth Earl of Harrington, and sister of the late Earl, and daughter of Elizabeth, Countess of Harrington.
At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Captain the Hon. R. Greville-Nugent to Miss Mande Yarde-Bulter, second daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Yarde-Bulter and the late Hon. J. Yarde-Bulter.
At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Colonel Charles Stuart Henry, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, to Louisa Harriet, eldest daughter of Kenelm, Baron Somerville.
On the 26th ult., at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, India, by the Rev. H. Pigot James, B.A., Captain John Frederick Taynton Sherman, Madras Staff Corps, to Emilie Isabella, daughter of the late Edward Melville Sherman, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Hampton Court Palace, Gertrude Jane, Viscountess Guiltmore, aged 65.
At 120, Belgrave-road, Maria, Lady Dalryell, widow of Sir William Cunningham Cavendish Dalryell, Bart., of The Binns, Linlithgowshire, aged 72.
On the 20th inst., at Deal, Albert, youngest son of George Hammond, Esq., J.P., aged 27.
On the 23rd inst., at 7, Stanhope-gardens, Queen's-gate, Sarah, widow of William Davidson, Esq., of Tenerife, aged 69.
On the 14th inst., at Beech Lawn, Guildford, Heph, only daughter of the late Captain George I. P. West, R.E., who was lost, with his only son, in the wreck of H.M.S. Firefly, in the Bay of Honduras, on Feb. 23, 1855.
On Aug. 31, at Roorkee, after a short illness, Charles Eyles, eldest son of the Rev. H. J. Buller, Rector of West Parley, Dorset, aged 26, loved and valued by all around him.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 4.

SUNDAY, Oct. 29.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary John Edward Kempe, M.A., Rector of St. James's, Westminster; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, Archdeacon of London.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon Prothero.
Chapel Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m. the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A., Rector of Saltwood; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
MONDAY, 30.—Surgical Aid Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Physiology).
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
TUESDAY, 31.—Louis I., King of Portugal, born, 1838.
University College, Lecture, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.—All Saints. National Gallery reopens.
Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
Evangelical Alliance: annual conference (at Manchester).
Royal Agricultural Society, noon. Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, 2.—All Souls. Michaelmas Term begins.
The Lord Chancellor's reception of the Judges and the Lord Mayor.
Temple Michaelmas Lectures begin: 8 p.m. (Dr. Vaughan, the Master, on the Greek Testament—Hebrews).
University College, Lecture, 6.30 (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).
London Institution, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Gladstone on Faraday).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Perkin on Anthracene).
Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry).
FRIDAY, 3.—Governesses' Benevolent Institution, general court, noon.
Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 4.—George Peabody, the American philanthropist, died, 1869.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 4.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 30	2 45	3 13	3 34	3 49	4 6	4 20
4 36	4 51	5 19	5 40	5 55	6 2	6 16
8 10	8 25	8 53	9 14	9 29	9 56	10 10
11 54	12 9	12 37	1 0	1 15	1 42	2 6

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEY OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
October	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
18	29.806	50.1	52.7	89	5	48.5	66.3	ESE. S.	263	.000
19	29.659	58.4	55.7	91	10	54.5	63.9	S. SSE.	158	.088
20	29.844	55.2	52.9	92	9	53.4	63.9	SSE. WNW.	82	.016
21	29.969	48.6	47.1	97	7	37.7	55.2	WNW. SSW.	265	.228
22	30.000	48.6	47.1	97	2	40.6	58.2	WSW. WNW.	47	.000
23	30.296	44.6	41.4	93	2	34.0	57.9	WNW. SSW.	98	.000
24	30.219	42.2	41.4	97	..	33.2	43.4	SSW. SW.	80	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—
Barometer (inches) corrected .. 29.976 29.632 29.785 30.004 30.332 30.331 30.254
Temperature of Air .. 57.8° 59.3° 58.6° 56.3° 51.0° 46.3° 40.4°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 55.8° 58.0° 55.5° 48.8° 47.6° 45.3° 40.4°
Direction of Wind ESE. S. WSW WNW W. WNW SSW

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Africa, West Coast of 1d. Germany 2d.
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Australia { via Southampton .. 1d. Holland, via Belgium 2d.
Brazil 1d. India { via Southampton .. 2d.
Canada 1d. Italy { via Brindisi 4d.
California 1d. Mexico (a) 2d.
Cape of Good Hope 1d. New Zealand 1d.
China { via Southampton .. 2d. Norway, via Denmark 3d.
Constantinople, via Marseille .. 2d. Spain 2d.
Denmark 3d. Sweden, via Denmark 4d.
Egypt, via Southampton (a) .. 1d. Switzerland 2d.
France 1d. United States 1d.
West Indies 1d.

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

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The new and splendid company nightly welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm. The whole of the metropolitan journals unanimously agree that the present entertainment is the best ever witnessed. Every artist a star, every horse a picture. Open at Seven: commence at 7.30. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30. Prices 4s., 2s., 1s., 6d., and 1s.; Children under Ten half price. Omnibuses from all parts pass the door.

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TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

[ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF

THE COASTING CRAFT OF ALL NATIONS,

BY E. WEEDON, AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1871; Continuation of the Diary of the Franco-Prussian War; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-seven years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published. The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Triumphant success. Free list suspended. MORNING PERFORMANCE, THURSDAY, NOV. 9. Doors open at half-past One, commence at Two. On MONDAY, OCT. 30, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform a laughable Farce, THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. After which will be produced, at a quarter to Eight, a new romantic and spectacular Drama, entitled REBECCA, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel of "Ivanhoe," adapted by Andrew Halliday. Characteristic scenery by William Bayvelly. With the following powerful cast:—Mr. Phelps, Messrs. J. B. Howard, E. Rosenthal, J. Dewhurst, W. MacIntyre, B. Egan, W. Serrie, S. Dyneby, J. Francis, Dolman, Bruton; Miss Neilson, Misses Mattie Reinhardt, Fanny Addison, Kathleen Ryan, &c. Fanciful Ballet and Grand Tournament, with real horses and 300 auxiliaries, arranged by John Cornack. The overture and incidental music selected and composed by W. C. Levy. To conclude with a new Farce, by Maria Beecher, entitled No. 6, DUKE STREET. Doors open at half-past Six, commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 4s. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Reappearance of

Mr. BUCKSTONE as Bob Acres in THE RIVALS; also of Miss Amy Sedgwick in ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER, written expressly for her by Maddison Gordon, Esq. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

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Equestrian Troupe and the Finest-Trained Horses in the World. Fourteen Sensational Acts in the Arena, embracing the Great Vaulting Company, who will turn their lofty and astounding somersaults over eleven horses at each performance.

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First appearance on MONDAY of the GREAT TROUPE OF WAR ARABS in their Surprising and Marvellous Feats.

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the WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES. Crowded and delighted audiences. Open at 2; carriages at 4.15. Box-Office open daily from Ten to Four. CHARLES HENGLER, Proprietor.

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street, W.—The LORNE LANCERS on horseback, received at each representation with enthusiastic plaudits, must shortly be withdrawn for the production of other novelties. Last week of the splendid military entrée, LES CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE. The exciting Double Somersault Contests by the Royal Champions of England and America. The most accomplished and graceful Riders. The astounding Rope Dancer, John Milton Hengler, and the graceful and intrepid exponent of the "Haute Ecole," Miss Jenny Louise Hengler, continue to be received with the most flattering demonstrations; the whole forming the most charming Entertainment in the metropolis. Open every Evening at 7.15. Prices, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s.

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AFTERNOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS (Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Proprietors) will give an EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE, under the immediate patronage of the American citizens residing in London, when the entire proceeds, without any deductions whatever, will be handed over to the Fund now being raised for the Relief of the Sufferers by the late calamitous Fire at Chicago.—Fanteuil, 7s. 6d.; Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Two o'clock. Places can be secured at the Hall from Nine a.m. on Monday.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight;

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of Seven consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fanteuil, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; Hay's, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

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The Entries Close on Saturday, OCT. 28.

Offices—39, New-street, Birmingham. JOHN B. LYTHALL, Secretary.

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THROUGH TRAIN AND BOAT SERVICE, from Victoria, London Bridge, &c., as under:—

	Fast.	Fast.	Fast.	Fast.	A.	Fast.	Fast.	Fast.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Victoria .. Depart	6.50	7.45	9.50	11.40	2.0	2.50	4.0	4.55
London Bridge	7.25	8.20	10.25	12.15	2.35	2.45	3.40	3.45
Chichester ..	7.30	8.25	10.30	12.20	2.40	2.50	3.45	3.50
Clapham Junction ..	6.59	7.54	9.59	11.49	2.9	3.0	4.9	4.59
London Bridge	7.0	8.0	10.0	11.50	2.9	3.0	4.10	5.9
Portsmouth ..	9.40	11.05	12.55	2.5	4.50	5.50	6.32	7.20
Weymouth ..	10.25	12.40	1.45	2.45	5.40	7.15	7.15	8.5
Cowes ..	1.15	1.15	3.5	3.5	7.55	7.55	7.55	—
Newport ..	1.55	1.55	3.25	3.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	—
Sandown ..	11.34	1.21	2.31	3.48	6.31	8.4	8.4	9.34
Shanklin ..	11.40	1.28	2.38	3.55	6.40	8.10	8.10	9.40
Ventnor ..	11.32	1.42	2.62	4.9	6.52	8.22	8.22	—

A Cheap Train, Saturdays only.

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J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

BRIGHTON SEASON.—For Train Service from Victoria,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1871.

As was to be expected, documentary evidence has been produced in reference to the Secret Treaty which it was alleged had been made between certain Peers of England and certain leading artisans. Each side has published something. We are making advances towards the complete comprehension of the affair; but there are some missing links at present. That the business has come to nothing would be a tolerable reason for our not expending much time or space in examining the details; but there is no doubt that we shall hear a good deal about it, if not before Parliament meets, certainly at an early date afterwards. For the names of Lords Salisbury, Carnarvon, Lichfield, Sandon, and John Manners, of Sir John Pakington and Sir Stafford Northcote, and of Mr. Gathorne Hardy are appended to a "memorandum" which is before the world, and such signatories are not of the class whose public acts are permitted to pass unexpounded.

In this memorandum, which is the first that was published, it is stated that early in the summer Mr. Scott Russell, as chairman of a representative council of working men, expressed to one of the "gentlemen" whose names have been mentioned in connection with the matter, a wish that leading members of both Houses of Parliament would act together in considering the reasonable requirements of the working classes. The movement was to be irrespective of party. A certain number of noblemen and gentlemen agreed to this, and drew up the memorandum in question, but not until Aug. 1. The document is carefully phrased, the confidence placed in the signatories is appreciated, and there is recognition of the necessity of a hearty good-feeling between the different classes of society. But the signers, whose names we have given above, see that the work is not free from difficulty, will join in no legislation that is not for the benefit of all classes, reserve unfettered discretion in the selection of objects, and claim a right to retire, collectively or individually, from the task whenever they are of opinion that their assistance will not be beneficial to the public or satisfactory to themselves. It may fairly be remarked here that the memorandum is a model of caution, and, though no lawyer's name is attached to it, no lawyer could have guarded his clients more carefully than the distinguished personages have protected themselves. But it will also be thought by the sequel that such caution was by no means unnecessary.

We proceed to the much longer statement which has been just issued by the council of working men. There are fourteen names to this, but most of them are not likely to be known to the world, and we extract only the exceptions. These are Mr. Applegarth, Mr. Howell, Mr. Leicester, Mr. Latham, and Mr. George Potter; but there is no doubt that the others enjoy as much of the confidence of the artisan body as that class is in the habit of reposing in members of its own order. They state that, some months since, Mr. Scott Russell invited certain working men to discuss with him matters connected with the social interests of their class, informing them that certain noblemen and gentlemen, of both parties in politics, were anxious to co-operate with them in an ameliorative movement. Thereon, and after several meetings, the famous Seven Propositions were drawn up. These we enumerated last week, and it is necessary only to say that they appear to most practical men to be a mixture of Utopianism and false political economy. The artisans did not, they say, regard the affair as one of party, but stipulated that there should be no publication of what was done until they were acquainted with the names of the aristocrats. They declare themselves unaware of the mode in which the scheme and the names came before the public.

They perceive, of course, that the alliance can come to nothing; but they take their stand on the seven propositions, and do not intend to be moved by "any sensational party jargon in the press." This, of course, is intended for the Liberals, and is an answer to the curious charges of unnatural conduct on the part of working men who believe that Tories can be anything but their malignant enemies. The hit is a fair one, for it must be owned that the indignation of the Liberal organs at the supposed approximation of Tories and working men has been almost as amusing as Mr. Pickwick's when he blazed out at the atrocious behaviour of Serjeant Buzfuz, in daring to tell Mr. Pickwick's counsel that it was a fine morning. The artisans go on to say that, so far as they are concerned, the negotiations were carried on in a straightforward manner, Mr. Scott Russell acting for the Lords and Mr. George Potter for the working men. The latter did not know the names of their titled friends until Sept. 28, eight months from the beginning of the business.

On Aug. 10 Mr. Scott Russell is stated to have informed the council that his negotiations had been suc-

cessful; all the objects proposed had been obtained. For six months he had met nothing but failures. He could do nothing with the Liberals; but, turning to the Conservatives, had organised a united body from their ranks. This body, which seems also to have called itself a council, made to Mr. Russell, on Aug. 4, an "official" statement which in part follows the language of the memorandum of the 1st, but which alleges that the new council accept responsibilities and will undertake to promote legislation. Its number was ten, but might be made fifteen.

Here the artisans leave their case. But they say that they were distinctly given to understand that the Peers accepted the seven propositions as the basis of legislation, and the former appear to have been expecting that a meeting of the two councils was at once to be arranged, in order to concert measures. Now, of course, as we have said, there are missing links, and these may be supplied before we write again, and perhaps may as well be waited for before a final judgment is given. But all that has appeared confirms the view which we took upon much more imperfect information, and it is manifest that the artisans asked, probably in good faith, such terms as it was impossible for reasonable men and statesmen to entertain, even as a basis of negotiation, and thus the affair collapsed. The only wonder is that it was ever allowed to proceed so far, even by those who had such sanguine faith in human nature as to believe that utterly discordant elements could ever be combined by philanthropic alchemy into one beneficial agency. We have heard that England does not love "coalitions;" yet some have succeeded. But here even the first principle of a coalition was irreparably absent.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle. The health of her Majesty is happily much improved, although the Queen is not yet able to take her accustomed walking exercise, or at all times to join the Royal family circle at dinner.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed in the castle by the Rev. Donald M'Leod, of Glasgow.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has taken frequent drives during the week.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse have been on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle.

The Lord Chancellor has left Balmoral.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Mary Pitt have arrived at the castle, as the Maids of Honour in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Drumlanrig Castle, on Saturday last, en route for London. The Duke of Buccleuch, with the Earl of Dalkeith, accompanied his Royal guests to Thornhill station, where a guard of honour of the Dumfriesshire Volunteers was in attendance. The Earl of Dalkeith travelled with the Prince and Princess to Dumfries. Sir James Lumsden and several of the railway officials attended the train to Carlisle, at which city the Mayor and other civic dignitaries and the Dean of Carlisle met their Royal Highnesses. The Dean, under a mistake, retired without having been introduced to the Prince; but his Royal Highness commissioned the Mayor to convey to the Dean his compliments, and to express his regret that he had not sooner been made aware of his presence on the platform. The journey was afterwards continued southwards, and the Prince and Princess arrived at Marlborough House in the evening. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service. On Monday the Brazilian Chargé-d'Affaires attended at Marlborough House and presented to the Prince, in the name of the Emperor of Brazil, the order of the Southern Cross. The Duke of Edinburgh dined with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. Subsequently the Prince and Princess, with the Duke of Cambridge, went to the Olympic Theatre. On Wednesday evening the Prince and Princess, with the Duke of Edinburgh, went to the Globe Theatre. The Prince and Princess have taken daily rides and drives in the parks.

The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, from Floors Castle. His Royal Highness has honoured Mr. Baccani with a sitting for his portrait.

Prince George of Solms has returned to Brown's Hotel.

The Emperor Napoleon has returned to Camden House, Chiselmhurst, from Bath.

The Russian Ambassador and the Countess de Brunnow have left town for Brighton.

The Duke of Norfolk has joined the party visiting the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland at Raby Castle.

The Marquis of Ripon, Lord President of the Council, has arrived at his residence in Carlton-gardens.

The Marquis of Salisbury has left town for Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Mountcharles have arrived at Raby Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland.

The Earl and Countess of Cork have left town on a visit to Colonel Tomline, M.P., at Orwell Park, Suffolk.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and the Ladies Ashley have left Grosvenor-square for Cannes.

The Countess of Morley and Lady Katharine Parker have arrived at Whiteway, Chudleigh, Devon, from the Continent.

Earl Granville has arrived at his residence in Bruton-street from Manchester.

The Earl of Powis has arrived at his residence in Berkeley-square from Powis Castle, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., and Frances Countess Waldegrave have arrived at their residence in Carlton-gardens from The Priory, Chewton Mendip.

Lord Lyons has left Norfolk House, St. James's, for Raby Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P., has arrived at his residence in Queen's-gate, from Aberdare, Glamorganshire.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., has taken up his abode at the First Lord of the Admiralty's official residence.

The festivities at the Earl of Gainsborough's seat, Exton Hall, Rutland, which extended over five days last week, in celebration of Viscount Campden's coming of age, were brought to a conclusion, on Saturday, by a dinner to the small tenants on the noble Earl's estate.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"The Lion Sermon." I suppose the phrase is as new to the majority of Londoners as it was to me until I read the *City Press* last week—a paper, by-the-way, which always contains a good deal of archaeological matter of much interest to us who boast of being "citizens of no mean city." Yet the phrase ought not to be strange to us, considering that it has been in use for a couple of hundred years. Somewhere about that time ago a parishioner of St. Catherine Cree (the church is on the north side of Leadenhall-street, and in Aldgate Ward, and was consecrated by Archbishop Laud, greatly damaged by the Fire, and is further memorable by reason of Dr. Brady—helper of Nahum Tate in spoiling the Psalms—having been an Incumbent) happened to be somewhere in Africa. There he met a lion. I have no account of the adventure, but it is clear that the traveller was not the "bad boy" of whom Mr. Dickens was so fond, the boy who said "Don't care, and was eaten by lions": that evil child was invented a little later, for the instruction of our great-grand-fathers; whereas this adventurer was "delivered." In gratitude he "founded a sermon," to be preached on the anniversary of his escape, and it has been delivered ever since.

One horse was destined to be shot at Newmarket, though not the animal which was doomed to die in case Nature had made him unable to win the race which his owner thought the creature ought to win. Poor Fugitive crossed his legs in running and came down. It was necessary to shoot him, but as firearms are not in general demand on an English race-course, some time unfortunately elapsed before the disabled horse could be put out of his pain. I daresay that there are racecourses in the old world or the new where a revolver might be obtained without an entire half-hour's delay. A turf "difficulty" is briefly disposed of in some places of which we have read. But it would be sad if the habit of being so prompt should "obtain" here. A Welsher does get such uncommonly rough justice done him with stick and fist at present that one trembles to think of his fate if "honest betters" carried six-shooters. I fear that the misfortune of Fugitive did not enough impress the spectators—at all events, they had time to laugh heartily at the "brigand-like fashion" in which the merciful minister of death galloped to the spot with a double-barrelled gun. The non-sporting world will be inclined to applaud him for his humane haste to send to the happy hunting-grounds the maimed victim of sport—"slaughtered to make a Cambridge holiday."

But horses were made to run races, I suppose, and occasionally to be killed on the course, and one would not be sentimental over a casualty. Besides, the life of a racehorse must be a very enjoyable one; he has the best of food, of lodging, of medicine, of training, and it is reasonable to think that he, the high-blooded animal, finds a fierce pleasure in a race, and reckons not much of the stimulants that urge him to speed. If he has the luck to die suddenly, in all his glory, he has not much to complain of; and if he has the greater luck to live in honourable retirement, ending his career at the reluctant order of a kindly and grateful owner, he has nothing to complain of at all. All horses cannot expect to be like those seen by Mazeppa—

With hoofs that iron never shod
And flanks unscarred by spur or rod.

If a horse could read (of course one would not desire this drawback from his comforts) he should learn how men treat and talk of the matter. I came, on Tuesday, on about the grimmest phrase—it may be an old one, I knew it not—illustrative of this. In a review of Count Beugnot's memoir the *Times*' critic alluded to a conquered enemy being obliged to furnish to the conqueror *chair à poudre*. Our English "food for powder," possibly adapted from the other, is not half as ghastly. Some ghoul must have invented it on a day of indigestion.

May we now suppose that we have heard the last of the Pook case? The grand jury this week ignored the bills against all the persons who were charged with having written or published remarks on the result of the trial. They hold, therefore, that it is open to any Englishman to state his opinion upon any matter that has come before the courts of justice, provided that he does so in what he may, rightly or wrongly, consider the interest of society, provided, of course, that he writes without personal malice. Quite apart from the merits of this particular case, I would submit that it may be well to support this doctrine of free writing, for there is considerable danger lest a system of legal terrorism be established in lieu of the Government terrorism of which our fathers were justly jealous.

A matter particularly worth notice occurred on Monday. Mr. Besley, the eminent barrister, had something to say, in the Central Criminal Court, about a policeman who had been convicted, last sessions, of perjury. The Home Secretary had caused the case to be investigated, and the result was that the policeman had received a free pardon, he had been restored to the force, and all his back pay had been given him. In a word, he was shown to have been unjustly convicted. There must be an average of such occurrences. But Mr. Besley proceeded to say—I quote from the *Daily Telegraph*—"that after the trial it was discovered that one of the jurymen was formerly a cab proprietor, and had been frequently fined for furiously driving and assaulting the police, and that another jurymen had been repeatedly fined for creating obstructions, and made many unfounded charges against the police." Mr. Besley is not a gentleman who makes random or exaggerated statements. It is decidedly in the interests of society that these should be tested, and the more so because it is only the opinion of society that can be brought to bear upon a jury-box. It is impossible to know the antecedents of every jurymen.

Into the vexed topic of American copyright I do not propose to enter in this paragraph. King John implies that souls have elbows, and my soul wants more "elbow-room" for dealing with an author's question than a few lines allow. But I should like to say that some time ago I heard that one of my novels had been republished in the States, with a preface that gave a most remarkable view of my literary character, a view so flattering to me that I naturally desired to be able to produce the sketch at home, for the delight of my friends and the discomfort of my enemies. I therefore wrote to the American publishers who were said to have done me this favour, and requested them to send me a copy of their edition. I received a most prompt and courteous reply. They had not issued the criticism in question, but had republished another of my books, and they asked my acceptance of a respectable sum of money, which they forwarded, not so much as a copyright payment as in token that they should be glad to have liberal business relations with me if I would send them early sheets of any new work. But as yet I have not received the just and appreciative literary tribute to merit. Friends in the Union please accept this intimation.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A series of lectures on reading aloud have been commenced by Miss Emily Faithfull at 50, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park.

There was a great fire, on Tuesday night, in Thames-street, on the premises of Messrs. Nicholson, oil merchants.

The statue of the late Lord Derby, for which the Metropolitan Board of Works offered a site upon the Thames Embankment, is to be erected near the Houses of Parliament.

Sir S. H. Waterlow has withdrawn his resignation of the office of Alderman, and has been granted six months' leave of absence by the Court of Aldermen.

The Company of Goldsmiths, following the example of the other City companies, have voted a donation of £100 to the National Sanatorium, Hammersmith.

The number of medical students undergoing their studies at the hospitals and medical schools in the metropolis exceeds 1450, a larger number than has been known for some years past.

The surplus plants from the various Royal parks and public gardens were distributed last week to some thousands of the working classes.

It is announced that, in order to avoid the inconvenience which always arises from the stoppage of traffic in the City on Nov. 9, the Lord Mayor Elect has determined to proceed to Westminster by way of the Thames Embankment.

Last week there were 115,388 paupers in the metropolis, of whom 81,883 were receiving outdoor relief, and 33,505 were inmates of workhouses. This was a decrease of 14,518, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A crowded meeting was held, on Wednesday night, in Shoreditch, at which resolutions were passed in support of the movement headed by the Corporation of London in order to protect Epping Forest from further encroachment.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor gave the last of his official entertainments in anticipation of the termination of his mayoralty. It consisted of a dinner served in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, to which his Lordship had invited upwards of one hundred guests.

Mr. John Bennett, of Cheapside, was, yesterday week, elected, without opposition, to the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, in succession to the late Mr. Richard Young. He has appointed as his under-sheriff, Mr. Thomas Beard, of Basinghall-street, who held the office under Mr. Young.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has granted permission to erect a platform on Blackheath for the meeting of Mr. Gladstone with his constituents this (Saturday) afternoon. Mr. Angerstein will preside; and Mr. Jolly will move, and Dr. Bennett second, a vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone.

The distinction of the Legion of Honour has been presented to Mr. George Moore, Colonel Stuart Wortley, and Mr. Alfred de Rothschild by the French Government, for the services rendered by them in connection with the Mansion House committee in revictualing Paris after the siege had been raised.

The Hampstead Hospital inquiry has been continued throughout the week. The evidence has been for the defence, tending to the effect that, upon the whole, the food was good in quality and sufficient in quantity, that there was abundance of clean linen, and that proper attention was paid to the inmates by the nurses.

The new thoroughfare leading from the Victoria Embankment at Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House will be formally opened by the Metropolitan Board of Works, with some little ceremony, on Saturday next. This street, a portion of which has for some time past been open, will complete the line of communication between Westminster and the City.

On Wednesday afternoon the Lord Mayor presided at a public meeting at the Mansion House, with a view to raise a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Persia. A resolution appealing to the public for subscriptions was moved by Sir Henry Rawlinson, seconded by Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., and carried. The Lord Mayor is chairman of the committee.

Next Monday afternoon the Christy Minstrels will give a special performance in aid of the fund being raised for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Chicago. The total proceeds of the performance will be handed over to the American committee under the presidency of General Schenck, United States Ambassador—the directors of the St. James's Hall Company having granted the free use of the great hall, and the Christy Minstrels having volunteered their services on the occasion.

A new Townhall for Wolverhampton was opened, on Thursday week, by Lord Wrottesley, the Lieutenant of the county. It cost £20,000.

Full despatches have been received at the Admiralty from Captain Thrupp, reporting the circumstances connected with the stranding and abandonment of the *Megara* on St. Paul's Island. The particulars previously brought home by Lieutenant Jones are confirmed by the captain, who writes in an encouraging manner regarding the condition and prospects of the crew and passengers on the island.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The recently attempted Fenian raid into the British North American province of Manitoba, which is identical with the Red River Settlement, reminds us of the military expedition, last year, from Canada, to put down the revolt of the French-Indian half-castes there, on the annexation of this territory to the Canadian Dominion. Some time back, among the new books of last season, we noticed with due commendation a narrative, by Captain G. L. Hays, of the Rifle Brigade, entitled "The Red River Expedition" (Macmillan, publisher). The author was an officer of the staff of Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley, in command of that expedition, and was remarkably well qualified to be its historian. His task has been performed so efficiently and agreeably, in point of literary execution, that we may suppose most of our readers are by this time made acquainted with the subject. The force under Sir Garnet Wolseley numbered about 1200 fighting soldiers, of whom two thirds were Canadian militia, and the remainder were regular troops. The latter consisted of the first battalion of the 60th Rifles, under Major Robertson and Captain Ward, 350 strong; detachments of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, twenty men of each; with a battery of four seven-pounder brass mountain guns, and a proportion of the Army Service and Army Hospital Corps. The Canadian militia were the 1st, or Ontario Rifles, and the 2nd, or Quebec Rifles, raised by voluntary enlistment, for two years, from the drilled militia of each province. The expedition was organised and directed by Lieutenant-General the Hon. James Lindsay, Commander-in-Chief in Canada. The force was conveyed by steamers, from Collingwood, across Lake Huron and Lake Superior, landing at Thunder Bay, whence it had to traverse 600 miles

of wilderness to Fort Garry, on the Red River, which flows into Lake Winnipeg. The starting-point for the longest and most difficult part of the route was Lake Shebandowan, which is situated near the confluence of the Matawan and Shebandowan rivers, about fifty miles inland from the western shore of Lake Superior. The troops began to move from this place on July 16; in the boats, so far as they could find navigable water; elsewhere over rough ground (the rocks or the forest), dragging their boats and carrying their stores by hand; but they reached Fort Garry in five weeks, after prodigious labours, very skillfully directed and very cheerfully borne. There was no fighting to be done, the rebels having surrendered the fort and fled into the United States territory, which is distant but a few miles to the south.

The descriptions that Captain Huyshe gives of the country through which the expedition passed—Rainy Lake and Rainy River, Fort Frances, the Lake of the Woods, and Winnipeg River, which flows into Lake Winnipeg at Fort Alexander—show a picturesque diversity of scenes and incidents. We present three illustrations, for which we are indebted to him; one representing the camp of the 60th Rifles on the shore of Lake Shebandowan; another the headquarters camp at the Matawan Bridge, before the start from Shebandowan; a third, the toilsome job of a "portage," where the boats must be hauled upon log rollers, over a road cut through the woods, from one lake or river to another. There were forty-seven such portages between Lake Shebandowan and Fort Garry. The boats were



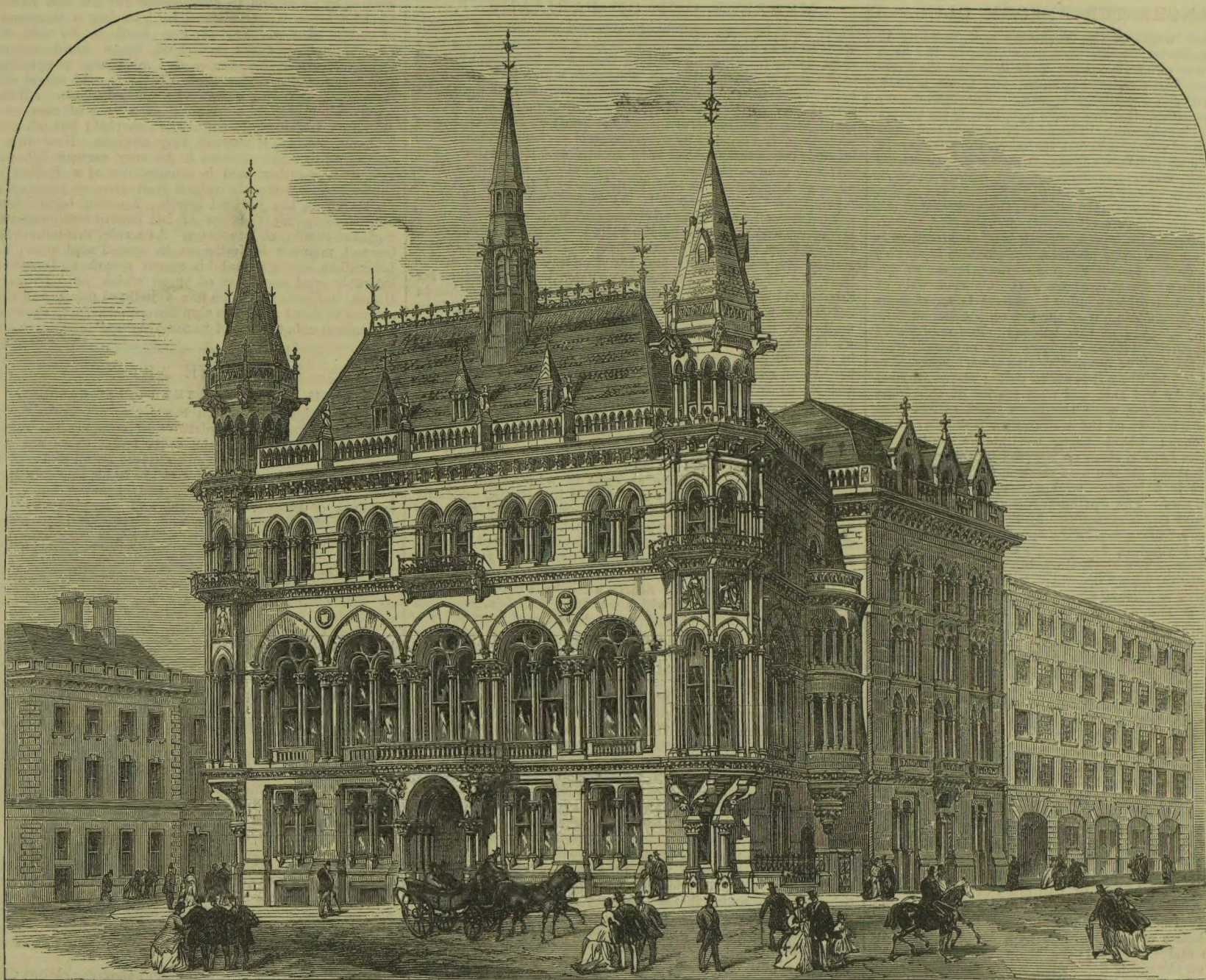
CROSSING A PORTAGE.

stoutly built, 25 ft. or 30 ft. long, and 6 ft. or 7 ft. wide. The guns weighed 200 lb. each, the barrels of pork each 2 cwt, the flour barrels 120 lb., the biscuit barrels 100 lb.; and these heavy burdens were carried on the backs of the men. Some of them used "portage-straps," consisting of a band of leather $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, which rests upon the forehead, while its two ends are fastened round the package behind, which is held in its place by the hands. Others preferred letting the burden rest on a pair of slings between two poles, which were supported by two men, each man walking between the poles, as in a sedan-chair, and either holding them in his two hands or suspending them by straps to his shoulders. The men endured their great fatigues and continual exposure to the wet in the most praiseworthy manner; none of them complained, and none suffered in health. They had not a drop of alcoholic or fermented liquor all the way; tea or coffee, with sugar, was the only stimulant allowed. Their daily rations were, of biscuits, 1 lb.; of salt pork, 1 lb.; and one third of a pint of beans, or $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of potatoes. Upon this fare, alike for officers and soldiers, and upon the teetotal principle with regard to drink, they worked fifteen hours a day, as hard as any men ever could work. They were "constantly wet through, wet sometimes for days together." Yet, we are told, "they looked as healthy and cheery as possible, and there was not a sick man among them." Captain Huyshe is decidedly of opinion, after this experiment, that the practice of issuing spirit-rations to British troops in the field should henceforth be totally abolished.

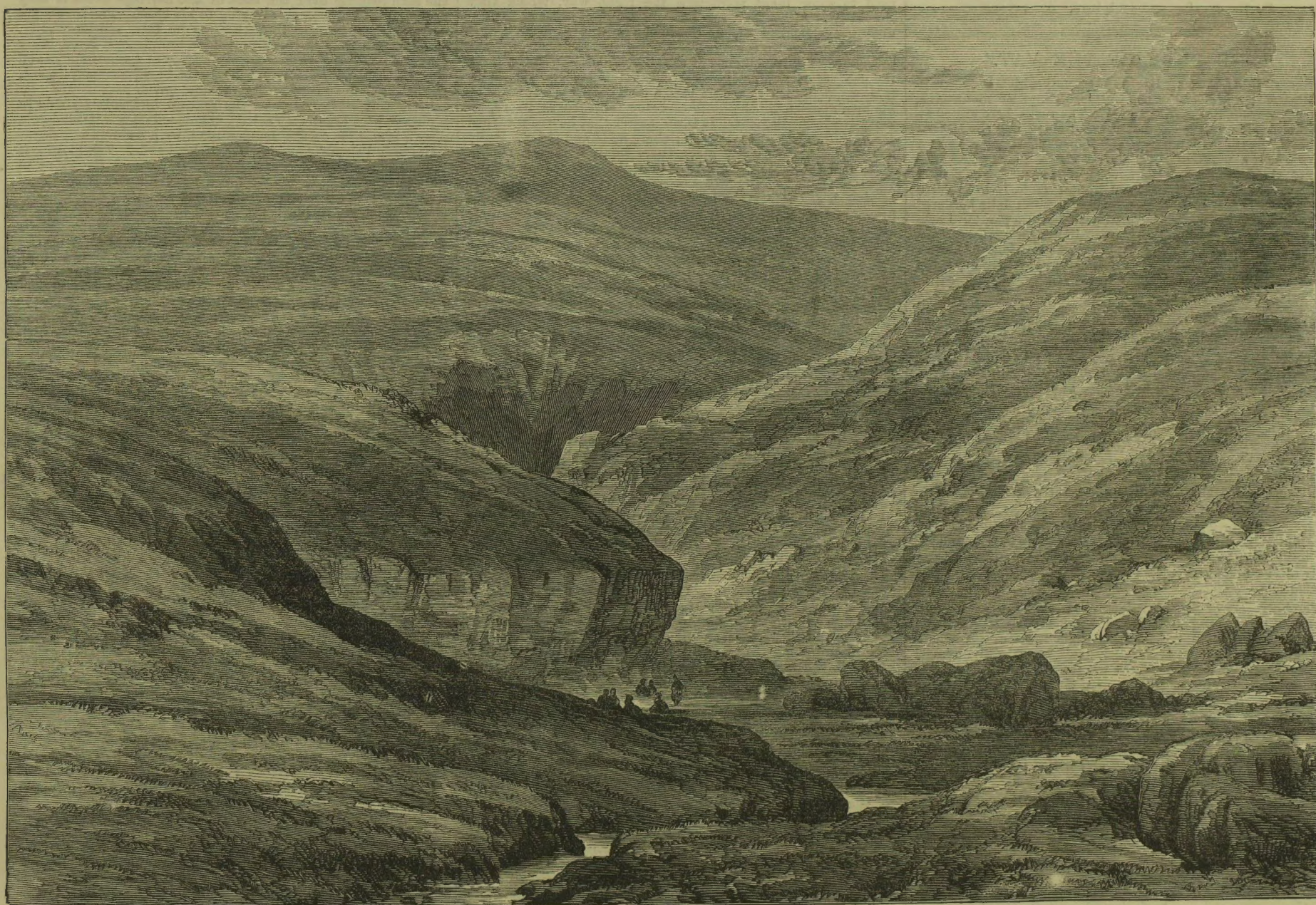


CAMP AT MALAWIN BRIDGE.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.



THE NEW REFORM CLUB, MANCHESTER.



THE BURN OF THE VAT, NEAR BALLATER, DEESIDE.

THE MANCHESTER REFORM CLUB.

The opening, last week, of the handsome new building in King-street, Manchester, for the accommodation of the local Reform Club, was celebrated with a banquet at the Free-Trade Hall, where Earl Granville presided, and made a good, cheerful, and judicious political speech. The Manchester Reform Club was established five years ago, having its temporary abode in Spring-gardens. The new house was built and fitted up at a cost of nearly £60,000, including the purchase of the site, which cost £35,000. It stands at the corner where Upper King-street meets Brown-street and Spring-gardens. Its design is shown by our Engraving. The architect is Mr. Edward Salomons, of Manchester, who was the architect of the Free-Trade Hall and the Prince's Theatre in that city, and of the Prince's Theatre at Liverpool. The style of architecture is Venetian, freely treated. The material is Yorkshire freestone, with which the dark-coloured Shap granite columns of the doorway and of the windows contrast well. On each side of the door are two double-light windows. Above is an elegant balcony, and the central window of the five on the second floor (the dining-room) opens upon this balcony. The capitals of the columns supporting these windows are enriched with sculpture, as are the ends of the arches over the windows. The third floor is lighted by five windows, in pairs; above all rises an open parapet. At the east and west angles of this front are turrets, corresponding with the main front except that each of the three windows on the middle floor is smaller than the adjoining ones; above them are panels containing emblematic lifesize figures, those on the east turret representing the Arts and those on the west the Sciences. Upon the roof, each turret is a lantern, with a parapet, above which rises a pyramidal roof. The Spring-gardens side of the building has an irregular front, occasioned by the shape of the site. From King-street a railing marks the boundary of the site in Spring-gardens; beyond it, in Spring-gardens, the front is parallel to the street. The angle thus obtained is occupied by an oriel of two stories, with a decorated window in each story. The east front is of five floors, and, while in keeping with the general design, is less ornate than the south front. All through, decoration has been introduced only where it could serve a useful purpose, and the effect is pleasing. The principal doorway leads, by a vestibule 15 ft. wide, to the staircase, which is 28 ft. by 23 ft., with stairs 8 ft. wide. This is the only portion of the ground floor occupied by the club, the remainder of the space being let as offices. On the first landing is a lavatory, with the necessary adjuncts; a few steps farther up is the main dining-room, 79 ft. by 32 ft., a fine, airy apartment, with an outlook into King-street. The walls are painted with an elaborate pattern, having an effect like tapestry. The ceiling is of pitch pine, decorated in colour. Provision is made for the necessary serving accommodation in adjoining rooms. On the next or mezzanine floor are private dining and committee rooms, which front Brown-street; but above the principal dining-room is a billiard-room, 80 ft. by 33 ft. The fine staircase is of polished pine and walnut-wood; the landings, as well as the floors, both of the billiard and dining rooms, are of parquetry or inlaid wood-work, made in Germany. The smaller rooms are, in some cases, handsomely decorated. The kitchen is placed on the top floor, with two hoists or lifts, worked by a steam-engine, to send things up and down. There are reading-rooms and smoking-rooms on the upper floor, with rooms for the officials and servants of the club. A set of Schilberg's atmospheric bells has been fitted up for the service of the different apartments. The contractors for the building were Messrs. R. Neill and Sons; the interior decorations, after Mr. Salomons' designs, were done by Mr. J. J. Harwood; and Messrs. T. R. and E. Williams did the carving and sculpture.

"THE BURN OF THE VAT."

The remarkable feature of Highland scenery which is shown in our Illustration is found in the Culbleen range of mountains, eight miles from Ballater, Deeside. The rocks here are 60 ft. high on one side, but lower on the other side; and the torrent or "burn," as the Scotch people call it, pours through a narrow fissure where a mass of rock almost closes the ravine. The force of the confined waters has scooped out the lower part of the rock, forming a dome-shaped hollow from 16 to 24 yards wide. Near this spot is Loch Ceander, a small lake bordered with wood, and its surface covered with aquatic plants. Loch-nagar is distant a few miles from Ballater in another direction, and higher up the river is Balmoral Castle, the Queen's favourite abode, with Crathie village and Abergeldy, the Highland homes of others of the Royal family.

Mr. Danby P. Fry, barrister-at-law, has been appointed poor-law inspector, to succeed Mr. Lambert.

The factory of Messrs. J. Houston and Co., Glasgow, was destroyed by fire yesterday week. The loss will amount to £15,000, and 400 hands will be thrown out of employment.

Mr. Walter Marr Brydone, C.E., formerly a pupil of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, has sent to the secretary a donation of £100 in aid of the funds of his old school.

Miss Rye has sailed from Liverpool, in the Nestorian, for Canada, taking with her 130 little girls, two boys, and two families of five children, for whom she will provide homes.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution, on Monday, approving of the course taken by the directors in opposing any modification of the Anglo-French Treaty; and declaring that it would be better to be without a treaty altogether than have one more prohibitive than the existing one.

The Secretary of State has decided that all applications for retirement or exchange, dated and left on or before the 31st inst. with the commanding officer under whom the officer retiring or exchanging is serving, shall be carried out and completed under the terms of the warrant of Dec. 27, 1870.

The sewage irrigation works which have been completed at Leamington, at a cost of £16,000, were formally opened on Monday. The Earl of Warwick has contracted to pay £450 a year towards the expenses of pumping, and to dispose of the sewage for a term of thirty years. His Lordship's irrigation farm is to be 1000 acres in extent, and will then be one of the most gigantic attempts yet made to utilise sewage.

A gathering of the heads of several engineering firms was held at Lincoln, on Monday, at which it was resolved to adopt the nine-hours system. The two principal firms of engineers and machinists in Carlisle have intimated to their workmen that they will adopt the nine-hours system on and after the 1st of January next. At a conference of miners held in Glasgow on Monday, it was resolved to recommend a general agitation among the employes in mines in Scotland for short time in the hours of labour, that the wages of miners should be regulated by the market price of that commodity, and that an immediate advance of 6d. per day should be given.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

There must be some motive which causes members of Parliament to be so eager to parley with their constituents, for they seem to be pressing forward in that way irrepressibly, and soon there will be scarcely an electorate which will not have been "interviewed" by its representatives. Can it be that a sort of instinct tells them that a general election is a matter which they must begin to think of? Some of the most recent reviews of the Session by members, and reviews of themselves by their constituents, have been special and interesting. For instance, what a gathering and what curious utterances there were at Shaftesbury when Wiltshire and Dorsetshire were represented in combination! As it happened, Wiltshire, in the persons of Lord Henry Thynne and Mr. Grove (the county members), and Dr. Lush and Mr. Alfred Seymour, who appeared for Salisbury, was rather swamped, for there appeared for Dorset county Mr. Gerard Sturt, and for Shaftesbury, by no means least, Mr. Glyn. Now, the first-named gentleman is famous for having, at long intervals, delivered some one or two speeches in the House, which have been the gems of the Session. A long while ago, we think, when one of the numerous reform bills which staggered about Parliament between 1852 and 1857 was in negative progress, Mr. Gerard Sturt suddenly broke out of the second rank of the Conservative party, and delivered an address so remarkable for its cynical liberality, so curiously jeering at his own party, and so ineffably comic—not to say witty—that astonishment and surprise were swallowed up by illimitable mirth. There was a ruggedness about the elocution which indicated that the speech was not prepared, but was simply the issue of the thoughts of a man who looked at men and things at once in a practical and a humorous view, and who, by an impulse irresistible, suddenly broke out with a diatribe, not the less severe because it was interwoven with jests, against party and political themes. It was the talk of the lobby and the clubs for the usual period, and Mr. Sturt was heard of no more in the House till last year, when, during a discussion on the game laws, he once more astonished and amused the House for nearly an hour with a string of witticisms, at the base of which was to be found a good deal of practical suggestion; and again he showed up; with the utmost vigour of language and illustration, the anomalies, not only of the game laws, but of most legislation—he himself, perhaps, showing as the greatest anomaly of all in the shape of a conventional Tory showing up Toryism. The other day, at Shaftesbury, he was in the like vein—happy as regards indifferent persons, but anything but happy in regard to those who were the subject of his amusing criticisms. It was no ordinary position for a Conservative member to have a Liberal Secretary to the Treasury at hand under circumstances which were favourable to "roasting" him; and, accordingly, Mr. Sturt illustrated the system of "whipping in," of which Mr. Glyn is so accomplished a professor, by figures and fancies which were especially likely to catch the ideas of an audience composed of an agricultural society; and he may well be said to have done his best to make the Liberal M.P.s who were present look sheepish. This banter was all fair enough, and the humour of it was calculated to make it fall feathery-light on the heads of those to whom it was addressed; but other observations of his were seriously directed to impugn the loyalty of the Liberal party, and were calculated to rouse the antagonistic energies of Mr. Glyn. Accordingly, that gentleman, shaking off the golden silence which as a public man he judiciously preserves, set in for a reply, which proved that if he is a master of party tactics, he can, on provocation, speak to the purpose; and that open dialectics are not much less familiar to him than the gentle art of persuasive private argument, used to show inapt politicians the right way, which they should go. Altogether, the passage between the two gentlemen above spoken of, at Shaftesbury, was creditable, and something more, to the powers of both.

A special type of a class of member, which was in the main the product of the last general election, is Mr. Rylands, who, it seems, defies the aphorism that a man is seldom honoured in his own district, in the sense of being returned as its representative in Parliament. It is no matter that he was returned for Warrington by an accident: there he is, and if he is really a typical member for the place, there he is likely to remain. If to fear the face of no man; to speak out, in a roughly-vigorous sort of way, opinions on every question; to be prolific of speech and reforming in details as well as principles be proper characteristics of a household-suffrage M.P., he fulfils all the necessary requirements. He carefully votes in all those little minorities against the Government which enable a few gentlemen below the gangway to seem the essence of independence, and is steady enough to the right lobby when it is a question between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli; and there are times when he absolutely, with a grim smile, signifies that he will listen to reason coming from the Treasury Bench, which, being interpreted, means that he will not just then press an awkward motion; so that, though he is ostensibly a reformer of iron, there is yet a vein of malleability about him. In a speech last week to his electorate he exhibited his qualities fully, inasmuch as he was candid towards the Government, going with them to a certain point, but critically sharp on their misdeeds, particularly in the matter of expenditure, with regard to which he has the ordinary craze of members of his stamp. Indeed, he was so strong on this point, that persons willing to see chinks in the ranks of the Liberal party as led by Mr. Gladstone, choose to interpret his sayings on this point into an accusation against the First Minister of having added twopence to the income tax, and spent some millions for which there was no occasion, simply in order to secure his own popularity, and that next he will fling away all that has been gained by this outlay, in order to conciliate the Radical malcontents below the gangway. Whatever the deductions may be from what he said, one utterance was quite clear—namely, a hearty wish that Mr. Lowe was out of the Government; and if the Warringtonites are in accord with the large majority of the country, doubtless the exclamation was received with that kind of "Amen" which is contained in earnest assenting cheers. As to what Mr. Rylands would abolish, the list is long, and need not be repeated here. No doubt, his wishes were in consonance with those of his constituents, between whom and himself there appears to be entire sympathy.

One is at a loss to comprehend the political proclivities of that part of the constituency of Denbighshire which met Mr. Watkin-Williams at Holt the other day. It has been always understood that, though this hon. gentleman is only member for the Denbigh boroughs, he essentially appears in Parliament for the landlord-driven and beaten-down electors of the whole county. Whence, then, the curt interruptions, the sharp interrogation, the keen imputation of personal motives with which his speech was greeted from first to last on the occasion in question. To the face of this Liberal *par excellence* there were taunts about the short-comings of the Government—indeed, their injurious action—in regard to the working classes; and the bold line taken by Mr. Williams in moving for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, and postponing any movement in that direction to the Greek Kalends,

seemed by no means to compensate for his not having protested against Mr. Gladstone, jun., having a thousand a year of public money. Nay, it was hard to be told that he (Mr. Williams) dared not hold up a hand against the Prime Minister, because—oh! shocking suggestion—he wanted a place under that Minister; and worse still was consenting to taxing a man who carried a gun. All this, and more, culminated in a proposal of a vote of censure on Mr. Williams, which was certainly not carried; but what was the majority against it was not very obvious. Now this is discouraging to what appears to be very earnest Liberalism in the hon. member, and is provocative of a feeling in him that on due occasion he might well give up popular suffrage for a seat on the judicial bench. Another legal Liberal has been testing the feelings of his constituency—to wit, Mr. Serjeant Simon, at Dewsbury. As a rule, this honourable and learned member is judicious in speech and vote; he talks Liberalism enough, and his recent speech at Dewsbury is a tolerably good exemplar of those which he delivers in the House, indicating that he has a judicial mind, and therefore are not without a certain significance—in fact, showing that he understands the art of "summing up."

FINE ARTS.

OIL PICTURES AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

This exhibition, with which the winter art-season opens, contains considerably fewer pictures of comparative importance than last year; but, on the other hand, there are a larger number of more or less commendable small pictures, studies, and sketches. Among the latter are to be found in large proportion indications of promise and capacity, but very rarely evidence of assured attainment and completeness. In the diversity of subjects, styles, and treatment it is more than ordinarily difficult to discover what are the tendencies of the younger men of our school. We say "school," but our painters seem further off than ever from attaining any of the progressive and cumulative advantages of a real school, such as has existed whenever art has been carried to great excellence.

Even the cliques which were formerly represented here in force seem to have lost some of their cohesion and their emulation. Thus the so-called "St. John's-wood school" has developed, so far as can here be seen, only a little humorous or character painting, and a pretty, but superficial and rather namby-pamby type of English girl. The mediæval and the "loathely" or "fleshy" schools are dwindling away, or are becoming less offensive in their eccentricities; while the followers, presumably, of Mr. Watts, with whom "dirty" and "noble" colouring are synonymous, seem to be groping in thicker darkness after the secrets of the old masters. Perhaps the most novel feature in the exhibition is presented in the attempts in oil of a number of the younger painters in water colours, such as Messrs. W. Small (who appears to be an original colourist), J. Macbeth, E. H. Fahey, and several others. But too often the littleness of water colour, especially the gratuitous littleness of its most recent practice, reappears obviously. Among the contributions in this category there are, however, many "bits" noticeable for truth to nature and also for originality in a small way, though it is neither necessary nor practicable within our limits to review them in detail.

A few rising oil painters present stronger claims; and prominent among them is Mr. Heywood Hardy, with "The Road to Gretna Green" (201), a posting-carriage tearing along a country road, as the friendly shades of evening are coming on, with an anxious pair in the costume of the Regency inside; the man looking over the back of the carriage to see if they are pursued, the woman clinging to his hand. The lovers are desperately in earnest, but there is no false sentimentality. The hot, whirling haste of postillions and horses is capitally expressed, and the whole suggests a story of romantic love and elopement, as well as—nay, that would be a poor compliment, far better than—many a three-volume novel.

Mr. B. Rivière maintains the ground he has lately won in a picture of a boy-tramp asleep, exhausted on a wayside bank, near a milestone on the London road, with a starveling dog—"His only Friend"—licking one of his hands. The picture is intensely pathetic, and the painter is particularly happy in animal expression, as usual; but his execution remains somewhat thin. Two works by Mr. Hemy illustrate the use and abuse of a continental art-education. The figure-picture "Evening Promenade on the Ramparts of Tongres" (234) is so close an imitation of the manner of Baron Leys as to be comparatively worthless; whereas in "Porlock Weir" (189), the artist having simply applied to the imitation of nature the principles of colouring which he learnt in the school of that eminent painter, and having had no temptation to reproduce the master's peculiarities, the result is the most vigorous and truthful piece of landscape-work in the room. The Cornish coast scenes of Mr. C. P. Knight also have great truth and freshness, but not the technical "style" and harmonious scheme of colour and effect of the view last named. A study of a girl with cup and ball, by C. Van Haanen, is a meritorious work of the Belgian school; as likewise a very vigorously-handled, though in the shadows rather black, view on the Scheveningen coast, with fishing-boats at anchor, by H. W. Mesdag.

Among the contributions of English painters of strong or errant individuality none are more peculiar than two by Mr. Whistler. We know not how to describe them, for pictures they are not, and it would be unfair to the artist to so designate them: they are devoid of composition, subject in the ordinary sense, and almost of form and effect. One is entitled "Variations in Violet and Green" (225), the other "Harmony in Blue-green—Moonlight" (265), and these titles indicate that the artist's intention was limited to the production of certain chromatic effects. These effects are rendered with a few broad washes; and something resembling a brimming river, that may be the Thames, serves as an underlying "motive." But Mr. Whistler no more aims at objective representation than a Chinaman in painting a fan or a dish. What he aims at is a decorative suggestion or symbol which some may interpret as very artistic and poetical; to, however, wilfully reduce art to this, its very simplest infantine expression, approaches the extreme limit of absurdity. Mr. S. Solomon escapes his customary effeminacy of sentiment while retaining some of the best qualities of his colouring and chiaroscuro in "Carrying the Law in the Synagogue at Geneva" (79). Mr. A. B. Donaldson is more than usually forced in feeling, and his colouring is rather heavy than rich in a picture of an Italian girl taking the veil, with an elder sister kissing her brow (102). Mr. Armstrong seems more at home in a twilight harbour scene (180) than in figures; and Mr. Ditchfield has the least mannered landscape (26) we have seen from his hand. Mr. A. Hughes's "Ophelia" (105), though not free from affectation of refinement and mannerism of type, has genuine grace of conception and tenderness of treatment.

Among pictures by painters of established reputation precedence is due to Mr. Watts's small finished design for a large picture, understood to have been, or to be, intended for the

mortuary chapel of a cemetery, entitled "The Angel of Death." We some years back described this design from the large cartoon, then already executed by the artist. It is an allegorical composition, with a dark, citron-hued winged figure of Death seated before a golden radiance, and various representative figures—the cripple, the king, the armed knight, a child, and a mother paying enforced homage before the altar at the angel's feet; the king yielding his crown, the knight his sword, the mother her child, and so forth. The first thought, in the cartoon, appeared deeply impressive; but the realisation so far of the design—as, alas! too often happens with those conceptions which require sustained effort for their embodiment—is disappointing. The angel's head is strangely wanting in dignity of contour, and there is questionable drawing in other portions. The conception itself becomes trite with definition, and as too obvious reminiscences of Titian, or Michael Angelo, or Veronese obtrude themselves upon attention. The colouring is scarcely harmonious; it is dull without proportionate mystery, and broken without adequate gain of rare quality in hue or nuance. Mr. Marks has two quaint studies of old English rural life—the one of an old man enjoying a bit of "Village Gossip" (206) with a neighbour; the other of an old sexton—"All Flesh is Grass" (167). Of four small sketches by Mr. G. Mason, one, "Bridge Below Tivoli" (326), is especially noticeable for subtle play of broken colour. Mr. Hodgson sends a spirited characteristic study of two Algerians disputing over a chess-board. Mr. D. W. Wynfield's "Fair Florist" (89), a girl in a conservatory, is nice in feeling, and broad—indeed, rather flat—in colouring. Mr. Prinsep's effeminate head, entitled "Sir Harry Wildair" (67), is mannered and untrue to nature in the monotony of the fresh tints, with their hot shadows. In Mr. Leslie's study of a girl in white drapery, called "The Chorister" (195), there is a similar fault of monotonous colour, but in a chalky, opaque key. The artist does not in this pretty chorister fail of his characteristic sweetness, but really his workmanship is becoming too slight and unfinished. The knack of rendering a sweet, innocent face may be found in common lithographs and stipple engravings, and eminently in similar figures to those of Mr. Leslie by Bartolozzi; but a great deal more than this is required in a picture.

Deserving notice, also, are two vigorously-painted boat subjects by Mr. H. Maccallum; a large view of a Cairene gate, painted for the Khedive by Mr. F. Dillon; sketches, slight but good, by Mr. H. Moore; a figure of a Capri girl (316), by W. B. Morris; "The Old Wreck" (74), by C. Thorneley; "A Cool Afternoon" (83), by A. F. Grace; views on the Thames, by G. A. Scappa; "A Venetian Dancing-Girl" (269), by E. Vedder, in which the draperies are well painted; a cottage-door scene, very dry in manner, by J. Clark; animal-pieces by Beavis, Coudery, and Bottomley; and pleasant little landscape subjects by Mawley, C. J. Lewis, Teniswood, F. Walton, Luker, and others. In the centre of the room are a few pieces of sculpture, chiefly by Mr. Acton-Adams and his accomplished sister, including a group in marble, "Children Reposing under the Cross," by the former.

MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert continued the illustration of Mendelssohn's career by the performance of his concert-overture "Meeresstille" ("Calm sea and prosperous voyage") and his music to the "Walpurgis Night." The first-named work, belonging to the year 1828, is remarkable as being vividly suggestive of the beauty and grandeur of the ocean, at rest and in motion—Mendelssohn not having, at the period of its composition, beheld the sea. It thus affords a notable proof of the power of genius to evolve truthfulness from what the Germans call "the depths of inner consciousness," similar instances being found in Schiller's descriptions of Alpine scenery in his "William Tell," and, in smaller degree, Mrs. Radcliffe's of that of Italy in her romances, in both cases without actual experience. Although the overture referred to is scarcely equal to that which soon followed it, the "Hebrides," in which Mendelssohn has realised the impressions created by his visit to Pengl's cave, it will yet always rank high among that class of characteristic music appropriately termed "tone-pictures." Among the principal evidences of Mendelssohn's high dramatic faculty, his music to Goethe's poem, "The First Walpurgis Night," is, perhaps, the most important. Weber himself, perhaps the most intensely dramatic of all composers, has scarcely produced any music more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of romance, or more completely tinged with the local colour of the scene and action illustrated. The splendid overture, so full of a sombre and weirdlike character, so suggestive of elemental and human strife, and gradually merging into the opening chorus announcing the return of spring in strains of delicate and genial beauty, conveying the impression of fragrance and sunshine; the chorus of Druids, "Disperse, disperse!" breathing of stealthy secrecy; that of the guards and people, in which, simulating demons, they scare away their Christian pursuers—all these are of the highest order of the romantic and dramatic. In strong contrast to these characteristics is the vein of sublime and devotional expression which pervades the music of the chief priest, and gives to the closing chorus an effect of religious fervour that forms a climax of the most impressive kind. This music, too, offers even a greater proof than that of the "Hebrides" overture (referred to last week) of Mendelssohn's fastidious care and critical revision of his more important works. First composed in 1831, partly in Italy and partly at Paris, it was re-written in 1842, at Leipzig, in one of his letters from which place the composer speaks of its production there "in a somewhat different garb from the former one, which was somewhat too richly endowed with trombones, and rather poor in the vocal parts; but to effect this I have been obliged to re-write the whole score from A to Z, and to add two new arias, not to mention the rest of the clipping and cutting. If I don't like it now, I solemnly vow to give it up for the rest of my life." The success of the work was immediate and will be enduring. It is scarcely necessary to say how finely the elaborate orchestral features were rendered at Saturday's performance. The solos were efficiently sung by Mlle. Drasdil, Mr. Byron, and Mr. Whitney, and the important and difficult choral music with much effect by the Crystal Palace choir. The remainder of the programme comprised miscellaneous pieces contributed by Madame Rudersdorff and the other solo vocalists just named, the variations from Schubert's quartet in D minor by all the stringed instruments; the orchestral symphony of the day having been Haydn's in B flat (No. 4 of the twelve "grand"), and the concluding overture that to Schumann's opera "Genoveva." The illustrations of Mendelssohn will be intermitted at the concert of to-day, when Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new music to "The Merchant of Venice" will be performed for the first time in London. The date of the following concert (Nov. 4) coincides with that of Mendelssohn's death; on this occasion two movements from his manuscript works are to be given for the first time in public.

The protest of the author of the words of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's cantata, "The May Queen," against its production in a dramatic form by the "Royal National Opera Company,"

was followed by the withdrawal of its announcement for Saturday, when the "Bohemian Girl" was given instead. This performance was the last at St. James's Theatre, the establishment having changed its locale on and from Monday to the Standard Theatre, in which eastern district there will probably be a greater chance of success for repetitions of operas that have been rendered somewhat too familiar in other directions.

A selection from "The Messiah" was performed at the Alexandra Palace, on Saturday afternoon, by the London Vocal Union—the solo singers having been Misses Banks, S. Cole, and L. Franklin; Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. L. Thomas—Mr. W. H. Thomas having officiated as organist, and Mr. G. Wesley as conductor. As the performance was announced as "private," we must await future opportunity of judging of the musical arrangements contemplated at the Alexandra Palace when publicly displayed.

An inaugural performance of music was announced to take place, on Thursday, in the new Corn Exchange, Rochester. The programme included a selection from "The Creation;" the finale to Mendelssohn's uncompleted opera, "Loreley;" a symphony, songs, &c. Our well-known violinist, Mr. Willy, was to be the leader of the orchestra; the list of principal vocalists having included the names of Madame Blanche Cole and Mr. Vernon Rigby, the second soprano having been Madame Suter, of whom favourable mention has been made.

Mr. Ridley Prentice's new series of Monthly Popular Concerts, at Brixton, commenced well on Tuesday evening. His own pianoforte performances were in Haydn's trio in G, Beethoven's solo sonata "Pastorale," some movements by Scarlatti, and Mr. E. Prout's clever quartet. Mr. Prentice's coadjutors were Messrs. Weist Hill, S. Webb, and Pezzo; the vocalist having been Madame Dowland.

The Monday Popular Concerts will be resumed on Nov. 13, when the fourteenth season will commence.

The fortieth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society will begin on Friday, Nov. 24, with a performance of "Israel in Egypt." The second concert will be given on Friday, Dec. 15, when Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie" and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" will be performed. The usual Christmas performances of "The Messiah" will take place on Friday, Dec. 22, and Friday, Dec. 29.

The serious and protracted illness of the eminent violinist Mr. Henry Blagrove has suggested to his friends and admirers the appropriateness of the occasion for offering him some testimonial in recognition of his long and distinguished career as a brilliant solo player and an excellent leader of quartet and orchestral performances. Many of our best professors are co-operating in this purpose, and a committee is now being formed to promote its fulfilment.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

Mr. Bateman has, at the Lyceum, in his second move made a bid for decided success, which will no doubt take him on to Christmas, with satisfaction to his treasurer. He has judiciously employed Mr. Albery to dramatise Dickens; and accordingly on Monday was produced "the new comedy of Pickwick," much to the delight of a crowded audience, which laughed, and laughed, and still laughed, as they always do at Mr. Albery's dialogue. The adapter had, of course, the advantage also of Mr. Dickens's words, and thus the discourse flows a mingled stream of natural eloquence, such as people in the world, under excitement, are accustomed to utter. Mr. Albery has, of course, not attempted to dramatise the whole of the "Pickwick Papers," but has wisely selected such an episode as he could most feely deal with, and offered the most salient points for popular amusement. The matrimonial elopements from Miss Witherfield's boarding-school formed just such a subject, and the adapter has treated it with consummate skill. Well has he been aided by the performers, who not only acted their parts with effect, but made up for them with such vraisemblance that to the audience they seemed like familiar portraits stepping from their frames. Mr. Addison looked and acted Pickwick to the life, not overstepping the modesty of nature, yet granting full development to the benevolence and eccentricity of the individual. Mr. Herbert Crellin was respectable as Augustus Snodgrass; and the Fat Boy was fairly represented by Mr. J. Royston. But it was reserved for Mr. Henry Irving to make the great hit of the evening as Alfred Jingle, which was excellent; and after him Mr. Belmore, as Sam Weller, who, when he gets more easy in the part, will render it very effective. Old Weller had his representative in Mr. Frank Hall, and Job Trotter in Mr. Odell—both gentlemen making their first appearance at the theatre, as did also Mr. F. W. Irish in Mr. Perker, the solicitor, whom he personated very adroitly. Miss Wardle was also intrusted to a débutante, Miss Kate Manor, who supported the part with much humour. Of the other ladies in the piece we can speak in high commendation. In giving our final verdict, we must not forget that the task of adaptation in this instance presents many difficulties which the adapter has had to surmount, and that the novel does not lend itself readily to stage purposes; besides, the characters are so numerous that many of them can only be sketches. More than one of the scenes, however, proved very successful; such, for instance, as the group of schoolgirls in the seminary coming forth with their candles in aid of the mistress against the supposed thieves, and Pickwick's delicate dilemma in the bed-room at the inn. Altogether, the play affords great amusement, and goes merrily. The bust of Dickens was exhibited at the conclusion, and the curtain fell to unanimous applause.

ADELPHI.

We noticed last week "Autumn Manœuvres" at the Vaudeville; we have now to say a word on "Our Autumn Manœuvres," at the Adelphi. There is much difference between the two pieces, notwithstanding the similarity of subject. Mr. Charles Lamb Kenny is the author of the latter—a brief, sketchy, farcical piece, the fun of which grows out of the rivalry of two seminary proprietors, Miss Arethusa Trimmer and Miss Spanker. Quarrels frequently take place between the groups, when the young ladies walk out. Their lovers are military men, who get into the wrong school-houses, and by way of excuse pretend that they are commissioned by Government to perfect all the young ladies in the country in regard to martial exercises, for raising an auxiliary force, when needful. Ultimately Miss Spanker is seen leading her pupils, in rifle uniform, against those of Miss Trimmer, who assume the Highland costume. The new drama is acted with much spirit. Its complete success is indebted in a considerable degree to the talents of Mrs. Alfred Mellon and Mr. Brittain Wright, who gave to their parts a value which otherwise they might not have possessed.

SADLER'S WELLS.

This theatre reopened on Saturday, and has undergone much reparation and embellishment, under the conduct of Mr. F. Belton, who has assumed the management. Mr. Belton is favourably known to the London public, and met with a cordial reception from the audience. The performance com-

menced with a new farce, entitled "Braving the Storm," in which Mrs. Hodson, as Widow Green, gave full demonstration to the outraged feelings of a violent woman, whose matrimonial recollections were none of the most amiable. The farce was followed by the well-known drama of "The Marble Heart," which was admirably performed and well placed on the stage, with appropriate scenery. Mr. Belson as the artist, and Miss L. Moodie as Mlle. Marco, the vivacious coquette, deserved the applauses that they commanded. The house was full, and the audience were evidently pleased with the care that had been taken to provide for their comfort and entertainment.

HOLBORN.

This theatre is again closed. "Belphegor" was played during last week, and is chiefly noticeable for having brought forward a young lady named Isabelle Armour, who enacted the part of Henri so happily that she was recalled at the end of the first act.

EQUESTRIAN AMPHITHEATRES.

Not long ago a fear was expressed that the class of entertainment which became famous at Astley's had lost its attractions for the British public, and that artistic horse-training and horse-riding were fading out of fashion. Time, however, brought in, as usual, his revenges, and made reparation for the wrong done or threatened. A handsome amphitheatre was erected in Holborn under competent management, and a class of entertainment exhibited far superior to anything previously attempted. The most recent French novelties were imported, certain tricks of finesse were adopted, with dainty modern clowns, whose delicacy in the treatment of topics strongly contrasted with the old-fashioned mountebank of the arena. We are happy to find that this establishment still aims at the maintenance of the character it had obtained for elegance and refinement. No opportunity is lost of producing novelties, and the management is careful to keep well up to the spirit of the times. An antelope is now exhibiting that performs some marvellous tricks on the back of a horse; and a monkey on the back of the antelope clings with the energy of desperation to the body of the animal as if with terror of the lofty position to which it has been advanced.

Next to the conductors of the Holborn we may name the Messrs. Sanger, who at the Agricultural Hall initiated a class of entertainment of the costliest kind, including processions, and battles, and sieges, which at once attracted the million. Their "Siege of Strasburg" will be long recollected by the lovers of such spectacles. These enterprising conductors have now ventured on Astley's, which they have at once restored to more than its ancient glories. Not only have they lavished their capital on the interior, but the outside of the building testifies to the liberality of the management. Gilding and glass mirrors, reflecting the passers by, and columns extending nearly into the road, with statues bearing lamps, attracting all and sundry to enter the palace of enchantment, dazzle and astonish the West-minster. The interior has been similarly dealt with. The ring encroaches on the stage, and is the largest in the metropolis, but can be made to change its size and position at the convenience of the performers. Everywhere white and gold meet the eye, and about 200,000 jets of gas add to the glittering effect of the auditorium. The ceiling is also tastefully decorated, and the chandeliers are magnificent. Such a blaze of light and splendour has scarcely ever been witnessed, even in dreams. The scenes in the circle are first rate, whether the old incident of the Courier of St. Petersburg, with his nine barebacked horses, or Crockett's two ponies, or the late Earl of Derby's "Treacherly colt," or the horizontal-bar performances of the Brothers Orlando, or other of many wonderful things too numerous to mention, too difficult to describe. Some of the artistes are exceedingly clever. Mr. James Holloway and others turn a somersault over ten steeds, and Miss Lavinia Sanger makes some astonishing leaps. The beauty of the horses elicits general admiration. A spectacular drama is added to the entertainments, called "The Last of the Race; or, the Warrior Women," which for superb effects and romantic incidents is scarcely to be surpassed. Marie Henderson, as an amazon Queen, wears her armour handsomely; and Miss Murray represents the hero in a pleasing and spirited manner. The costumes of all the characters are of unprecedented brilliance.

We have next Mr. Hengler's Cirque, in Argyle-street, which is remarkable for the variety of its performances, a different programme being provided for each evening. Mr. Hengler has now catered for the equestrian public for a quarter of a century, and has consequently an extensive knowledge of what is required. On the whole, he prefers "the ancient ways," and stands on them with a pride of bearing which is of itself interesting. There is something in the old style of equestrian art which is almost classical. There is a breadth of effect that we miss in the newer experiments, which abound rather in minute elegancies than large and dashing execution. Mr. Hengler's steeds are highly cultivated, and act with a precision which is surprising, particularly in the grand military spectacle, entitled "L'Avant Garde des Chasseurs d'Afrique." The evolutions are effected with wonderful alacrity; and the intelligence of the animals in feigning sleep, waking up in alarm and joining in the charge, really imparts a sense of beauty to the mind of the spectator.

The foot-and-mouth disease has made its appearance amongst some Scotch oxen on the Royal farm at Windsor.

The Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland have put forth a programme of their policy in the matter of education. They insist on the education of the Irish youth being under their care, repudiating all mixed education as godless, and calling upon their members of Parliament to oppose every Government which will not comply with their demands.

A meeting of delegates from twenty-three towns in Lancashire was held at Blackburn last Saturday, when the threatened lock-out was fully discussed. The delegates declared by resolution that the claims of the hands were just, and that the threat of the masters to lock up the mills because of a dispute at one establishment was uncalled for. The men locked out are to be supported to the uttermost.

The Earl of Cork was present last week at the opening of a new school on his estate in Somersetshire. The noble Earl said he was desirous that the training of the young in that parish should no longer be neglected. He urged the mothers present to take advantage of the means placed within their reach; the best evidence they could afford that they were grateful for what had been done would be by sending their children to school regularly and decently clad. If they missed a day now and then it would be impossible for a master to carry on and conduct any school. They would, perhaps, find great difficulty in sending their elder children constantly to receive instruction, but he would press upon them the necessity of making a few sacrifices for their children in early life, for the better it would be for them in after years.



A FOREST FIRE IN AMERICA.

AMERICAN FOREST FIRES.

Along with the news of the burning of Chicago we received information of several extensive fires in the woods and prairies at different places in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, which are distant 200 or 300 miles from Chicago—the former on the opposite, or eastern, shore of the lake, and the latter in a north-westerly direction. These forest fires have probably destroyed as many human lives, and caused as great an amount of misery, though they cannot have done so much damage to property, as the fire at Chicago. A part of the State of Michigan forms a peninsula, with a breadth of 150 to 250 miles, having Lake Huron on the east side, and Lake Michigan on the west side of it. We are told that all that portion of the State east of Saginaw Bay and north of a point forty miles above Port Huron has been completely swept by fire. A number of persons perished, and it is feared we have not heard the worst. The flourishing villages of Forestville, White Rock, Elm Creek, Sand Beach, and Huron City are entirely destroyed. At all these towns there were large stores, many of which were filled with winter stocks, extensive saw-mills, shingle-mills, and docks covered with lumber. A steamer which left Port Huron for the relief of the sufferers returned with about forty men, women, and children, five of whom were severely burnt. Five children are known to have perished near Rock Falls. There is scarcely a county in the State but has suffered, and the loss will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The damage to the pine land is incalculable. Saginaw city only escaped destruction by the determined efforts of the citizens, who fought the fire back. The town of Bridgeport was saved from destruction by a shower of rain. At Holland, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, the flames made a clean sweep, scarcely a building being left. The greater part of the town of Manistee, also on the east shore of Lake Michigan, was likewise burnt. It was a place of 4000 inhabitants, with a large timber trade.

The northern part of the State of Michigan is separated from the southern part by the Strait of Mackinaw, which is the communication between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. North Michigan forms another peninsula, having Lake Michigan to the south and Lake Superior to the north, and it borders the State of Wisconsin to the south-west. Here, too, in the woods between Green Bay and Fox river, a conflagration has raged many days, laying waste a strip of country thirty miles wide in Shawanaw and Oconto counties, Wisconsin. The towns of Marinette, Pishtigo, and Little Sturgeon Bay were destroyed. At Pishtigo 320 lives were lost, 75 at Little Sturgeon, and hundreds more in other places, while many families were driven out of house and home. Farm buildings, fences, and bridges, all over the country, were swept away. Thousands of square miles of valuable pine forests were destroyed. Bears and other wild beasts were driven in dismay from the woods, and were flying about in every direction. All supplies of food for man and beast have been destroyed, and starvation during the coming winter stares them in the face.

It was estimated, on the 4th inst., that in the State of Wisconsin the fire extended over an area of 150 square miles, through a region of pine and hardwood timber, which was thickly settled. The drought in August had dried up springs, streams, and vegetation, and parched the ground to such a depth below the surface that the soil itself burned, and living trees were falling from the action of the fires which undermined them. All outstanding property was swept away, there being no water available to stop the fires. Barns and their contents, haystacks, corn, wood, and other property, with hundreds of miles of fences, were burned. The hardest fights against the flames were made at the sawmills located among the pine-forests of Green Bay region, but many of them have been burnt.

In the State of Minnesota a similar fire was raging from Breckenridge to the Big Woods, and had caused fearful damage, with the loss of some lives. It began on Friday morning, Sept. 29, and had swept over a range of country two hundred miles in extent, and the warehouses on the line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad were burned. A train of cars in attempting to pass through the fire on the night of the 3rd inst. came near suffocating all the passengers. The cars were filled with cinders and pieces of burning wood. The amount of damage done is put at 2,000,000 dols. The actual loss may go above that figure. It is certain that there was never before such a fire in Minnesota. Hundreds of farmers were ruined, and have been glad to escape with the lives of themselves and families. The fire was within a hundred miles of St. Paul, which city is on the Upper Mississippi.

Captain J. C. Lowry, R.A., appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory Department, Woolwich, has retired, and been succeeded by Captain F. Lyon, R.A.

The distinguished line engraver, Mr. John Henry Robinson, R.A., died at his residence, New Grove, Petworth, last Saturday afternoon.

The Rev. Reginald Lucas Yorke died, on Sunday night, from injuries sustained last week while out with the Worcestershire Hounds at Severn Stoke. He was thrown from his horse while attempting to jump a gate.

At the concluding general meeting of the Social Science Association at Leeds it was announced that the council cordially accepted the offer of a prize of 10 gs. by Mrs. M. A. Baines, of London, for the best essay on "Domestic Service: its Abuses, and their Remedies."

A terrible accident, arising from the reckless use of fire-arms, took place at Bromley. Two brothers were in the employment of a butcher there; and one of them, finding a revolver belonging to his master, presented it at his brother, not suspecting it was loaded, and shot him dead.

The new Corn Hall at Yarmouth was opened last week. Five members of Parliament were present—Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart., and the Hon. F. Walpole, members for North Norfolk; C. S. Read, Esq., member for South Norfolk; and Lord Mahon and E. Corrance, Esq., members for East Suffolk.

The inauguration of a new Scientific College for Miners and Engineers, in connection with the University of Durham, took place at Newcastle on Tuesday. The initiation of this excellent enterprise is due to the efforts of Dr. Lake, the present Dean of Durham, in his capacity of Warden of Durham University.

Lord Lyttelton presided, on Tuesday night, at the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the South Staffordshire Association for the promotion of Adult Education, and said:—"It was not probably known to all of them present that the managers of the Industrial Exhibition of works of industry of that neighbourhood, which took place at Wolverhampton two years ago, resolved to divide the surplus profits of that exhibition amongst certain institutions in that district, one of which was the South Staffordshire Association, which held its meeting there that night. The result had been that the association had found itself possessed of a sum not far from £400."

THE BURNING OF CHICAGO.

The dreadful fire which destroyed the most valuable part of this great commercial city on the shore of Lake Michigan, beginning on Sunday evening, the 8th inst., and continuing till the Tuesday afternoon, is still a topic of general discussion. We published last week a number of views of Chicago, and a map, or plan, showing the extent of the conflagration. A descriptive and historical account of the city was also compiled from different sources. Among these, it is but fair to acknowledge the information derived from an article in the *Leisure Hour*, whose editor lately visited America, and has related his personal observations. We have now to direct attention to the actual circumstances of the great fire. Some particulars reached England at the end of last week by the Cunard steamship Java, since which the Inman steamer City of New York has brought letters and papers from New York to the 12th; and by the Atlantic we have news to the 14th. These later and more complete accounts of the disaster agree pretty much with those we had got by telegraph last week. The quantity of corn destroyed is less than was supposed, being about two million bushels; and the contents of the bank vaults and safes have, for the most part, been preserved. But the number of houses and other buildings destroyed is about 20,000; the human lives lost are several hundred; the total damage to property is estimated at 200,000,000 dols., or £40,000,000 sterling; and there are nearly 100,000 distressed persons in need of relief.

The memorable fire of Sunday, the 8th inst., had been preceded by another great fire on the Friday and Saturday, which broke out in a planing factory in Canal-street, and destroyed four blocks of houses. There had also been a fire on the 30th ult., at the Burlington Railway warehouse, destroying goods in store valued at 800,000 dols. The Sunday's fire broke out in a stable in De Koven-street, near the corner of Taylor and Halstead streets. It was caused, as has been said, by a boy going into the stable with a paraffine lamp, to milk a cow. The cow kicked over the lamp, the fire caught the loose straw, the flames rose to the hayrick, burst through the timber roof, and were quickly spread by a violent south-west wind. The firemen, when the engines came, were so fatigued by their labours of the day before that they could not work to good effect. "The wind sucked fire through the blocks, rolled up roofs like sheets of tissue paper, and burned them into the air." The fire swept five blocks along the south branch of the river clean of buildings. These were mainly cheap tenement houses, with a large warehouse and a factory or two. By twelve o'clock the fire had reached Jackson-street, where lay a large district still smoking from the fire of the Friday night. Here it consumed a bridge, caught a schooner and destroyed it, and sprang across the river to Ward-street, the business centre of the city. The rush of the fire was ungovernable; and its course inward was wedge-shaped, breaking as it went. The wind increased; at one o'clock the fire had burned the Michigan south dépôt and the new Pacific Hotel; ten blocks of houses were in ashes; 10,000 people had assembled, and corps of the bravest men were fighting vainly in front of the conflagration. It spread, despite all efforts to baffle it, hurling its brands and flames all over the city to the lake. The whole was a roaring furnace at three o'clock. The flames had reached the vital part of Chicago, and had even leaped across the main river, speeding northward. It should be remarked, to understand how the fire passed over the river, that the river was spanned by wooden bridges. These were swung round in the hope of confining the fire to that side of the city where it had broken out. But the burning brands fell in a shower on the Adams-street Bridge; and "with a savage bound," says one reporter, "the fire was in the heart of the city." After this it was simply impossible to stop its advance. The flames leapt from house to house, from store to store, from street to street, until the north side of Lake-street was "a vast mountain of flame" from the river to the lake. The wooden pavement was on fire for a distance of two miles long by a mile wide. Everywhere the atmosphere was filled with flames and smoke; the burning streets were crowded with half-dressed people endeavouring to make their escape. The work of destruction was complete. In South Chicago, one of the parts most damaged by the fire, the principal business of the town was carried on. Here were handsome edifices of all kinds—churches, banks, publishers' stores, newspaper and insurance offices, theatres, wholesale warehouses, and dwelling-houses. When the city was built, most of the buildings, public as well as private, were constructed of wood; but latterly handsome stone edifices and marble buildings had arisen. Yet all these substantial structures were consumed with almost as much rapidity as the wooden ones, which burnt like tinder the moment the fire reached their dry planks. A very high protective duty had been imposed upon tiles and slates, and the builders would not make the house-roofs fireproof. When, therefore, the wind blew an avalanche of sparks into the air they descended upon the wooden roofs of the houses and set them on fire. The large tract of ground stretching from the river to Lincoln Park on the north side of the town, and from the north branch of the river on the west to the Lake on the east, consisted almost entirely of dwelling-houses, two thirds of the population being Germans and Scandinavians. The inhabitants of this quarter were driven from their homes, and many are now homeless wanderers. By the waterside were huge grain "elevators" or warehouses full of corn. Some of these, with their stores, were destroyed. But the burning of the warehouses is a mere trifle compared with what happened in other parts of the city, upon whose inhabitants utter ruin came with a suddenness rapid and appalling. Unhappily, too, there is a great loss of human life to deplore. So many as 500 persons are reported to have been burnt or trampled to death in the confusion which prevailed in the crowded streets. A correspondent saw four men enter a burning building, and in a moment they were overwhelmed by a falling wall. There was a crowd of men around the corner of a building trying to save property, when the wall yielding, some of them were buried beneath it. A dozen men, women, and children rushed into the building of the Horticultural Society, which was supposed to be fireproof; in a few minutes the flames burst in, and they were burnt to death. It is feared that a large number of children, inmates of the Catholic Orphan Society, State-street, were also burnt, as many of them are missing. On Chicago-avenue a father rushed up stairs to carry three children away, when he was overtaken by the flames and perished with the children. In the same neighbourhood a family of five persons perished.

About eight o'clock on the Monday morning the wind changed, and the fire swept in a new direction. Now were to be seen a vast multitude of people—from 50,000 to 75,000 men, women, and children—fleeing by every street and alley to the southward and westward. Every vehicle was brought into requisition, for the use of which enormous prices were paid. The streets and side walks presented an extraordinary sight; thousands of persons and horses inextricably commingled; poor people of all classes and every nationality, from Europe, China, and Africa, in the excitement, struggled with each other to get away. Hundreds were trampled under foot. Men and women

were loaded with bundles and their household goods; to their skirts were clinging tender infants, half dressed and barefooted, all seeking a place of safety. Hours afterwards these might have been seen in vacant lots, or in the streets far out in the suburbs, lying on the bare ground.

The conflagration raged fiercely all through the Monday and Monday night till three o'clock on the Tuesday morning, when rain began to fall. The fire was then got under some control, but it still burnt on the north side. All through that day (Tuesday, the 10th) a renewal of the fires on the west side was looked for, and a change of 5 deg. in the direction of the wind at any time would have led to that result. Everybody had their clothing packed ready to start for the prairie at any moment; but this last possible addition to the disaster was spared. Two men caught in the act of firing houses on the west side were arrested and immediately hung to lampposts, one on the Twelfth-street, near the river, and the other three miles away, on Claybourne-avenue, north side. This summary action checked the incendiaries and thieves; but several others were detected and put to death (seven or eight altogether) in various quarters of the city. General Sheridan arrived, with some United States troops, and took command of the city. Order was admirably kept after the first day.

The fire burned about a hundred solid squares or business buildings on the north, all the territory east of Clark-street, and north two miles, to Lincoln Park, westward. On the other side of the river the loss is comparatively insignificant, not more than a dozen blocks being burned. But the fire has cut out the heart of the city. Nothing can be said to lessen the disaster that has fallen on the central portion of Chicago, lying east of Wells-street and north of Jackson-street, to the main river. It contained structures and institutions that were the pride of Chicago and the marvel of her visitors from all over the world. Towards the north, it is literally true to say that there is nothing remaining of that side from the river north to Lincoln Park, and from the north branch of the river, on the west, to the Lake, on the east. This portion of the city, except along the main river, where there were business blocks, was occupied by dwellings. The population—two thirds of whom are Germans, Swedes, or Norwegians—are now homeless. Some of them are in frame buildings on the north-west section, and others on the prairies, without shelter.

A correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing from Englefield, seven miles south of Chicago, after the conflagration had been subdued, says:—"It will not do for the outside world to believe that Chicago is entirely burned. I am to tell you—and a map will tell your readers—what is left. For four miles north of the burned district into the suburb of Lake View; on the lake shore, for three miles north-westerly to Holsten, and the great rolling-mill, and packing-house, and artillery district of the North Branch—two miles west to the city limits, four miles south-west to the populous and busy precincts of Bridgeport, with her rolling-mills and packing-houses; three miles and a half south-westerly to the great Union Stock-Yard, below Egan-avenue, and beyond them into the great packing-house district of that quarter; four or five miles south of the free district to where I write, at Englefield, with the Midway Great Railroad shops and Bridge Works, and then stretching south-easterly along the lake shore, through Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park, to South Chicago and its great enterprises—study this remaining area and see what remains of Chicago. Outside of all this lie the park and boulevards. Set it down, therefore, that Chicago still lives. Her homes, her industries, and enterprises are still largely intact. Very few of her manufacturing establishments were destroyed. The loss falls on her public institutions, large buildings, her centres of trades and finance, and upon an army of the lower class of tenants—bank and mercantile employees. With these losses many fine houses have gone, but this is all—enough remains to build anew upon."

Among the fine buildings laid in ashes by the fire are the Court-House, Chamber of Commerce, Custom House, and Post Office, Western Union Telegraph Office. Hotels—Sherman House, Tremont-buildings House, Metropolitan-street; James Palmer House, Bidgell Hotel, and Pacific Hotel (unfinished). Theatres and halls—Crosby's Opera House, M'Vicker's Theatre, Dearborn Theatre, German Theatre, Carwell Hall, Aiken Museum. Railroad dépôts—Illinois Central, Rock Island, Michigan and Schern, and North-Western. Business houses—Palmer Block, Farwell and Co.; Drake Block, Field, Zeitung, and Co.; Honoro Block, Brown, Hunt, and Winslow. Newspaper offices—Tribune, Mail, Times, Post, Republican Journal, Staats Zeitung. Churches, &c.—St. Mary's, Trinity, First Presbyterian, Scotch Presbyterian, St. Paul's, Swedenborgian, Catholic Orphan Asylum. One account says that numerous outlying blocks and many edifices of the better class in the more thinly occupied Wabash-avenue and Michigan-avenue, below Twelfth-street, have been spared. Among these certainly are the noble First Baptist Church, in Wabash, at Harmon-court, and the Michigan-avenue Hotel, at the corner of Michigan-avenue and Congress-street.

It is said that many of the grain warehouses, or "elevators," have escaped the fire, and all the pork-packing establishments, so that these two main branches of Chicago trade will not be long interrupted. There are five million bushels of grain left in store. The bank vaults, with the money and bills they contained, resisted destruction, and the bankers are able to meet all demands. The following is an estimate of loss by the conflagration made by a merchant of Chicago:—

All reports say 10,000 houses burnt, of which probably 2000 were business houses and 8000 were dwellings. Two thousand business houses, at 25,000 dols.; 8000 dwellings, averaging 400 dols., 32,000,000 dols.; engines, machinery attached, 2,000,000 dols.; total loss in houses alone, 84,000,000 dols. Of business houses there were probably ten that contained goods and wares of the value of 1,000,000 dols. each; twenty containing valuables of 500,000 dols. each; forty whose contents were worth 250,000 dols. each; 200 with contents worth 100,000 dols. each; 500 with contents averaging 30,000 dols. each; and the remaining 670 averaging contents of 10,000 dols. each. Furniture and other contents of 8000 dwellings, averaging 2000 dols., 16,000,000 dols.; lumber-yards, railroad stock, and water craft, 2,300,000 dols. Total loss of goods and wares, machinery, lumber, railroad stock, and vessels, 100,000,000 dols. Aggregate loss by the fire, 184,000,000 dols.

Some estimate the loss at 270 million or 300 million dollars; the insurances on the property destroyed are said to have amounted to 200 million dollars. Several of the insurance companies of Boston, New York, Liverpool, and Glasgow will pay each half a million, or even a million sterling; and it is known that they can pay all claims upon them. Many of the Chicago merchants resumed business in two or three days, hiring temporary premises at an enormous rent.

The immediate relief of the destitute families, numbering about 90,000 persons, who had fled to the open grounds on the west side of the city, was the most urgent care of General Sheridan, of the Mayor, Mr. R. B. Mason, and of the leading citizens of Chicago. Many deaths were caused among these unfortunate people by exposure to the cold and wet, without shelter or sufficient clothing, and in some cases they were without food. A number of army tents were sent for them,

and army rations were distributed, by order of President Grant and of the United States Minister for War. Large quantities of provisions were also sent from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and the nearer towns on the Lake, with a number of blankets; but clothing seems to be most wanted. The city waterworks having been destroyed, the want of water occasioned much suffering, at first, in the western quarter, which is remote from the lake; but arrangements were afterwards made for bringing the water where it was required. The Town Council passed an ordinance fixing the price of bread at 8c., or 4d., for a loaf of 12 oz., with a penalty of 10 dollars for selling at a higher price. The railways convey homeless families away from Chicago free of charge. The relief committee from Cincinnati are putting the contributions of that city into a shape which will not only prove of great immediate benefit to the sufferers, but will make the assistance permanent for the winter. They are erecting an immense soup-house, complete in all details, at the rear of the freight dépôt of the Great Eastern Railroad, in the vicinity of West-side, to distribute 6000 gallons of soup daily. Shanties are being built upon open lots, and made as comfortable as possible, for temporary lodging. Mayor Mason telegraphs to all committees and persons sending aid to Chicago as follows:—"In cases where money is subscribed, send or hold the money subject to my order, instead of purchasing supplies. This will prevent our receiving an excess of articles, and enable us to buy those we most need, such as shelter and fuel, which will be so necessary during the coming winter."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY GORING.

Mary Elizabeth Lady Goring, widow of Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart., of Highden, Sussex, died on the 20th inst. Her Ladyship was daughter and heiress of John Griffith Lewis, Esq., of Llanddwyfan, in the county of Anglesea. She married, first, Jones Pantton, Esq., of Plas Gwyn; and, secondly, May 11, 1842, the late Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart., by the latter of whom she leaves three daughters, of whom the youngest, Diana, is married to Captain W. Digby Lloyd.

MR. TEED, Q.C.

John Godfrey Teed, Esq., Q.C., Judge of the Lincoln County Court, died at Slough, Bucks, on the 20th inst. He was born March 7, 1794, the son of John Teed, Esq., M.P. for Gram-pound, by Hannah Godfrey, his wife. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn May 22, 1816, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1842. In 1841 he contested, unsuccessfully, the borough of Totnes, and in 1862 was appointed Judge of the Lincoln County Court. He married, first, 1829, Elizabeth, daughter of John Robert Parker, of Green Park, in the county of Cork; and, secondly, 1855, Louisa, widow of John Campbell, Esq.

MAJOR BASSET OF BEAUPRÉ.

William West James Basset, Esq., of Beaupré, in the county of Glamorgan, J.P., Major in the Army, late of the 74th Regiment, died at Eastbourne-terrace, London, on the 16th inst. He was born in 1830, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Bruce, K.H., by Isabella, his wife, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Basset; and succeeded to the estates of his maternal ancestors, the ancient and distinguished Norman family of Basset of Beaupré, at the death, in 1865, of the widow of his uncle, Captain Richard Basset, R.A., of Beaupré. He assumed thereupon, by Royal license, the surname and arms of Basset. He married, in 1862, Eliza, daughter of the late Richard Weekes, Esq., barrister-at-law; and leaves William Richard, his heir, and other issue.

MR. WRIGHT OF MAPPERLEY.

Ichabod Charles Wright, Esq., of Mapperley Hall, Notts, died at Burwash, Sussex, on the 14th inst. He was born April 11, 1795, the eldest son of the late Ichabod Wright, Esq., of Mapperley, by Harriet Maria, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Day, Esq., of Nottingham, and was a descendant of the Wrights of Osmaston Manor, in the county of Derby, being the representative of a junior branch which was well known as a great banking-house at Nottingham. Mr. Ichabod Wright received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was formerly Fellow of Magdalen. One of his sisters, Harriet, married, in 1829, the present Lord Overstone. Mr. Wright leaves, by the Hon. Theodosia Denman, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas, Lord Denman, the Chief Justice, five sons and two surviving daughters. Of the former the eldest is the present Charles Ichabod Wright, Esq., J.P. and D.L., late M.P. for Nottingham, Lieutenant-Colonel Robin Hood Rifles.

MR. NICHOLAS V. MAHER.

Nicholas Valentine Maher, Esq., of Turtulla, in the county of Tipperary, J.P., died, on the 18th inst., at his seat, near Thurles. He was the eldest son of Thomas Maher, M.D., of Cashel, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Maher, Esq., of Tulla McJames. In 1844 he succeeded to a considerable portion of the estate of his maternal cousin, Valentine Maher, Esq., of Turtulla, M.P., and was returned to Parliament by the county of Tipperary in the same year. An ardent repealer and follower of Daniel O'Connell, he continued to represent that constituency till the year 1852. He married, in 1845, Margaret Jane, elder daughter of Walter Otway Herbert, Esq., of Pill House, in the county of Tipperary.

Mr. Charles Babbage, the well-known mathematician, died on Saturday last, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. We reserve the memoir of Mr. Babbage until next week, when we shall give his portrait.

Last Saturday evening Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth distributed the prizes to the successful candidates in the mechanics' institutions comprised in the East Lancashire Union of Institutes, the meeting being held in the Mechanics' Institution, Bacup, near Manchester. Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, president of the Bacup Mechanics' Institution, occupied the chair; and among the speakers were Mr. U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P.; Mr. Greenwood, Principal of Owens College; and the Rev. J. Kennedy, Inspector of Church of England Schools. There was a large audience. Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, after giving a detailed history of the East Lancashire Union during the last fifteen years, moved a resolution recognising the services of the union in promoting by its organisation a sound system of elementary instruction in the evening schools and mechanics' and other institutions. Mr. J. Aitken seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., moved "that the number of students who had during the last fifteen years passed the examination of the union in elementary English knowledge, together with the degree of success which had attended the elementary science classes, justify the expectation that schools organised for practical instruction in science may now be founded with reasonable prospects of gradual success." The Rev. W. J. Kennedy seconded the motion, bearing testimony to the marked improvement in the population of Lancashire during the last twenty years, which must be attributed to the spread of education. The resolution was adopted.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. VAUX COLLISON.—The Chessplayer's Handbook, published by Bell and Daldy, York-street, Covent-garden.
KNIGHT'S TOURS received with thanks from J. G. W.—Audax—L. M. Perceval—A. C. Waters.
W. T. PIERCE.—I do not remember No. 12. Perhaps you will kindly send another copy, and, at the same time, the solution of No. 14, as the examiners make a rule never to examine a problem of which they have not the solution at hand.
A. C. WATERS.—The packet safely reached us, and, though we have many Tours similar to the ingenious route you have constructed, we are obliged by your politeness in sending it. 2. Your attempt to obviate the difficulty of young players having an understanding of a "pinned" piece loses nothing of its checking power is not clear to us. You start by saying, "When a player has lost his King his game is ended," forgetting that a player cannot lose his King.
HONEYWOOD.—How can the Black Pawn, in No. 1493, move to his King's 6th when the more would expose his King to check from the adverse Rook?
S. Manchester.—We shall take the earliest opportunity of publishing some of Mr. Blackburne's "blindfold" games at Manchester.
C. C. of Dollar.—Both of them appear to be defective. No. 1 we believe can be solved by 1. K to Q 5th. 2. Q to Q 6th (ch). 3. No. 2, by 1. Q to K 5th. 2. Q to Q 6th (ch). 3. Is not this the case?
J. PIERCE.—The last sent is very simple.
I. DE S., Caius College, Cambridge.—They shall have every attention.
G. C. H.—No. 3 is imperfect, as Black can play 3. P to K 5th with the same result as 3. B to K 5th.
N. FIDDES.—Very acceptable.
CARDIFF CHESS CLUB.—A handicap tournament is now playing at the above club, for which there are about thirty entries. We have been favoured with some of the best games played up to this time, and hope to find room for them shortly.
J. A. MARTIN.—We are sorry to say it is not up to publication mark, the only noteworthy feature in it being the somewhat unusual fourth move of White. For the rest, both attack and defence seem very irregular.
W. GRIMSHAW.—Received with thanks.
DAISIE.—Who is "poor Daisie," and what are the Tours she mentions?
AMERICANUS.—The circular respecting a Chess Congress at Cleveland, U.S., has just reached us. It shall be noticed next week.
G. A. S.—The correspondence between two brothers is clever and amusing. We wish it were not so long. Perhaps our pleasant contributor will furnish us with something in the same spirit—perhaps to chess—better adapted to our very limited space.
DR. PHILIPUS.—It shall be reported on next week.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1442 has been received from W. P. Hobbs—A. P. C. Kup—J. T. L. of York—E. Frau, of Lyons—E. and A. de Gogorza—T. W., Canterbury—J. Woods—Keith and Kate—M. P. J., Sowden—A. Wool—Arbaces—D. C. L.—Mentor—F. R. S.—Derry—F. C. H.—J. N. Peveril—Edgar—Joey—W. M. B.—Civis—Try—Again—Mansfield—Edina—Barney—and Fagin.
THE TRUE SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. VI. has been received from Rantoon—J. F.—Thomas Dowling—M. P.—F. P. R. P., Lutterworth—Francis Gamble—H. P.—R. J. G. Marino—Miles—Mrs. Walker—Fullam—C. S. H.—M. C. C.—W. W.—Marion Newport—Mary—E. T. S.—Delberton—John—H. J. S., Swansea—R. T.—J. O. N., Waterford—J. P.—J. O., Kanturk—Louisa M. Perceval—A. G. Wisenden—L. R. W.—Eskdale—Margaret Lindsay—Longview, Liscard—Sally Brown—I. A. Seaton, Normanton—F. Edward, Hulme—Roy Roy—E. J. M., Swansea—L. Guernonprez—Audax—H. C. Hyndman—A. E. P.—A. G., Bryanston-square—L. H. W., Rivers-feld—Beaman Dixon—P. D. E. M., M. A. Buek—S. M.—H. Y. O. B.—Materfamilias—P. T. Greenwood Park—Philip Pulkner—Danbury—F. R. B.—G. Gatehouse—A. E. R.—Fred C. Detron—C. G. H.—I. G. W., Peckham—Percy—Oliver Twist—Don Quixote—C. B., Ereter—L. A. E. F., Layng—Miss Edwards—Faber, Woolwich—Emily Good—L. I. Barker—G. A. S.—F. S.—R. H. Vaughan—C. B. E.—W. Feltrup—William Laurence—C. Durrant, Misenenden—G. S. R.—C. G. H., Tunbridge Wells—O. D. H.—L. A. G. H.—F. D. Fisher—J. H. D., Curragh Camp—L. N. W.—F. E. T., Llanrhadril—A. W. P.—Strand—P. C. W.—W. M. Curtis—Lovely Louie—H. A. P.—Emily Miles—Propatria—W. J. S.—Southern and Adcock—H. C. Wilson—G. W. Phipps—G. L. G.—A. S.—Nerfolk—C. J. Dawson—Daisie—J. Dartoll—L. R. C.—M. E. Roebuck, Leeds—Cwm-Idig—F. L. R.—Pembroke—Thomas Meggy—Llangon—H. Latouche, Dublin—Miss H. Cookson—P. B. Harleston—Ophelia Fairfax—B. Syer—Morton Beck—L. T. T. of York. (From Edina—C. W. Holdich—Audax—L. G. W., Peckham—Ezra Cotton—C. J. Dawson—T. M. Colson—and A. C. Waters the solutions are complete, numerically, geometrically, and verbally.)

*** The answers to a majority of correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1442.

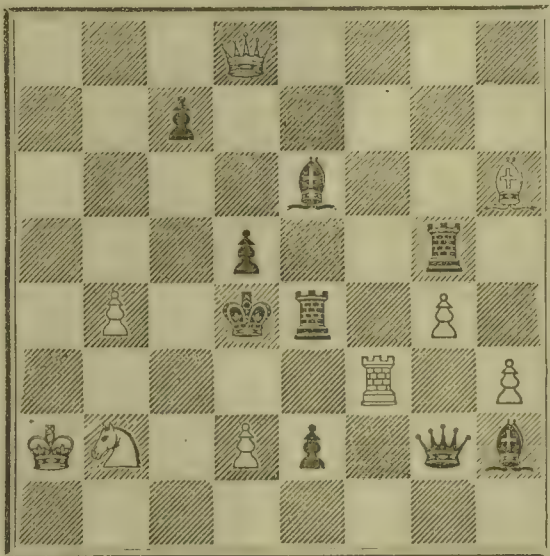
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 5th	4. B to Q Kt sq	
2. P to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 6th		
3. R to K B 5th (ch)	K takes R		

It has been suggested, we believe correctly, that White can give mate also by 1. B to K R 7th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1444

By Mr. A. DE GOGORZA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN CHICAGO.

A smart Game between Mr. L. PAULSEN and Mr. JAMES MORGAN. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. B to K 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
4. K takes P	Kt takes Kt		
5. Q takes Kt	Kt to K 2nd		
6. B to K 3rd	B to Q B 3rd		
7. Q to Q 2nd	B to K 5th		
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K B 3rd		
9. B to Q 3rd	B takes Kt		
10. P takes B	Castles		
11. Castles (K's side)	P to Q 3rd		
12. P to K B 4th	Q to K 2nd		
13. P to K B 5th	P to K B 3rd		
14. R to K B 3rd	Q to K B 2nd		
15. R to K Kt 3rd	K to R 3rd		
16. R to K R 3rd			

Mr. Paulsen has now so fine a position that it is surprising he did not win the game offhand.

16. Q to K 2d	B to K 2nd
17. R to K B sq	R to K Kt sq
18. B to Q 4th	Kt takes B
20. P takes Kt	P to Q B 4th

21. This looks dangerously bold, yet it was perhaps, the very best thing he could do, for to remain pent up as his King had been for some time, was to die by the *peine forte et dure*.

22. P takes P (in R takes P passing)

23. R to K R 6th QR to K Kt sq || 24. R takes R | R takes R |
| 25. K to R sq | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| 26. B to Q B sq | P to Q 4th |
| 27. P takes P | Q takes P |
| 28. P to Q B 4th | Q to K B 2nd |
| 29. B to Q Kt 2nd | B to Q B 3rd |
| 30. P to Q 4th | |

An amazing oversight! It must be admitted, however, that at this point Mr. Paulsen could not have expected to do more than draw the game. His once fine attack had been so flattered away that the advantage of situation was rather on the side of his adversary than on his own.

30. R takes Kt P, and White surrenders.

CHESS IN HAVANNAH.

A very smart Affair between Mr. E. CONILL on the one side and Messrs. A. AUBER and G. BERNAL in consultation on the other.—(Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (The Allies.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (The Allies.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13.	B to Q 5th (ch)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. K to R sq	P takes P
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	15. B to Q Kt 2nd	B takes B
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	16. P takes P	Q takes Kt
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	17. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	
6. P takes P	B to Q R 4th		
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd		
9. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K 4th		
10. P to Q R 3rd	P to K R 3rd		
11. P to K B 4th	Kt takes B		
12. Kt takes Kt	B takes P		
13. P to K 5th			

Black maintains the attack with uncommon ingenuity and spirit for a young player, as we understand him to be.

17. Q takes K B P P takes Kt (ch) || 18. Q takes K B P | K to Q sq |
| 19. Q to B 8th (ch), | |
| | and mates in two moves. |

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB, 11, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, E.C. The evening meetings of this club will, we learn, in future be on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Oct. 1 to May 1; and Wednesdays and Fridays from May 1 to Oct. 1. A handicap tournament is on the point of commencing; open to all members on payment of an entrance-fee of five shillings.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Baroness de Hopffgarten, Charlotte Stiepel, relict of George Stiepel, a native of Hanover, was administered to in her Majesty's Court of Probate, London, by Baron Guido Richard von Schmidhals, the representative of his Highness Prince Otto von Bismarck Schoenhausen, Chancellor of the German Empire, the sole executor and trustee, until his Highness shall apply for and obtain probate, the Baroness having died possessed of property in England. The will is dated in 1869, and the Baroness died, in March last, at Lucca, in Italy. The legacies are numerous; amongst them is a bequest to her sister Louise, widow of the Privy Councillor von Witzleben, of the interest for life in 5000 Prussian thalers. The diamonds inherited by her Ladyship she leaves to her niece, the daughter of her said sister Louise. There are bequests to many other of her relatives and to her servants; also very liberal bequests to several institutions, amongst them the Agricultural School for the Orphans of Subjects of the States of the Northern German Confederation, to be conducted after the plan adopted by the Earl of Shaftesbury in London; the Institution of Philologists, to enable students to journey to Italy for the study of antiquities; the Knitting and Instruction School for Girls, whose trial work to obtain a prize the Baroness recommends shall be the making of a man's shirt, a woman's shift, the knitting of a pair of socks, and patchwork; to an institution, patronised by her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, founded for the education of the daughters of noble families and the official and military classes, in addition to 20,000 Prussian thalers, she leaves the residue of her property.

The will of John Lewis Phipps, Esq., of Leighton, Westbury, Wiltshire, was proved at Salisbury, on the 15th ult., under £100,000 personality, by his brother, Charles Paul Phipps, Esq., of Calcot; and Henry William Pinniger, Esq., solicitor, of Westbury, the joint acting executors. The will is dated Sept. 10, 1860, with three codicils, the last dated September, 1870. The testator died June 10 last, aged seventy. He was of the firm of Phipps and Co., Liverpool. He bequeaths to his wife a life interest arising from the sum of £15,000, with a disposition by will over £5000; to his daughter Edith, £15,000; and £10,000 to each of his other daughters. To his only son, Lechony Phipps, and his right heirs, he devises his estate at Leighton and all other his estates, the surname of "Phipps," with the armorial bearings, to be always used and borne by the inheritor.

The will and three codicils of Richard Filkin, Esq., formerly of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, but late of 5, Ormond-terrace, Richmond, Doctor of Physic, were proved in London, on the 30th ult., under £20,000 personality, by Richard Dawes, sen., Esq., of Angel-court, London, power being reserved to James Smith, the executors. To the latter there is a bequest of £500, free. The will is dated May, 1864, and the codicils 1865-6. The testator died on the 15th ult., in his ninety-sixth year. He bequeaths his MSS. of "Richmond and the Neighbourhood" to the British Museum, to be handed over to that institution by Sir David Dundas, M.P., in whose possession, he states, they are; and to Sir David he leaves the letters received by him from Dr. Edward Jenner. He has bequeathed to the Tetbury Medical Dispensary and the Tetbury Day and Sunday Schools 19s. each, and a reversionary bequest for the benefit of poor aged men and women of Richmond and Tetbury; also a contingent reversion to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds constituted under the Charitable Trust Act. He has left an annuity to his former servant, Ann Thornbury; and to his faithful servant Kezia Hart a legacy of £200 and an annuity of £160, and appoints her residuary legatees of his personal estate; but should she not survive him, then he leaves the residue to Thomas Layton, jun. He devises his real estate to William Sugden, of Queen's-square, Bath, together with a legacy of £200 on his applying for the Royal license to use the name of "Filkin" and the family arms.

The will of the Rev. George Osborne, M.A., Rector of Stainby-with-Gunby, Lincolnshire, was proved under £30,000; that of Samuel William Bythesen, Esq., of Hill House, Freshford, Somersetshire, under £50,000; that of Edward Joseph Booth, Esq., of Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, under £35,000; and that of James M'Growther, Esq., of Leigham-court-road, Streatham, under £100,000 personality.

Meetings of the shareholders of the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways were held yesterday week, and at both of them resolutions in favour of amalgamation were put and carried by an almost unanimous vote at each meeting.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the cause of the stranding of the emigrant-ship Underley on the coast of the Isle of Wight was brought to a close on Thursday week at Greenwich. The judgment of the Court was that the vessel was lost through an error of judgment on the part of the pilot on board; but, as the vessel was at the time beyond the boundaries where it was compulsory to have a pilot, the captain was not relieved of responsibility by the pilot's presence, and his certificate was, therefore, suspended for three months.

Rolleston Hall, the beautiful seat of Sir Tonman Mosley Bart., near Burton-on-Trent, was almost burned to the ground on Thursday week. Great efforts were made, and with considerable success, to remove some of the most valuable furniture, books, works of art, and curiosities collected by the late Sir Oswald Mosley. For some time nothing could be done to check the flames, which extended very rapidly. The hose at the hall was found to be out of order, and proved too short; and it was not until aid was obtained from Burton that the fire could be checked. Two hours after the fire was discovered the roof and upper floors fell in with a thundering crash, and three fourths of the fine building are now a mere shell.

Early on Saturday morning there was an explosion at the Tapton Colliery, near Chesterfield, caused through the incautious use of a naked light by one of the miners. Two men were killed, and four others were more or less injured. Another explosion took place last Saturday in a cotton-mill, near Bury, in Lancashire. The wall of an adjoining building fell upon the pipes connected with the boiler of the mill engine. There was an explosion, and two men were killed. The fire communicated with a shoddy-mill in the neighbourhood, which was burned to the ground.—There was also a serious explosion on Saturday at the works of the New Sedgwick Gunpowder Company, near Kendal. The foreman and four other workmen were engaged in covering the roof of the pressing-house with roofing felt, and for this purpose were punching holes into the roof, which was composed of sheet iron. It is supposed that a spark produced by the punching ignited the powder in the room beneath, for while they were thus engaged an explosion took place, which blew up the roof and the men who were upon it, shattered the machinery, and set the building on fire. The corn-house adjoining exploded almost simultaneously, with the same results. The fire was soon put out. The foreman was found in the race close by, with both arms broken, and very much scorched. The other men were much burnt.



THE BURNING OF CHICAGO.



THE LATE SIR RODERICK MURCHISON.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON.

We regret to announce the death of this distinguished gentleman and natural philosopher, in the eightieth year of his age. He expired on Sunday evening, at his house in Belgrave-square, from an attack of bronchitis, the result of a cold, which seized him while out in his carriage on the Thursday before. Two months ago he had a paralytic attack, which made it difficult for him to speak or swallow; but he seemed to have partially recovered, though his strength was not restored.

The facts of his biography and the merits of his scientific labours engaged our notice on a former occasion, in March, 1866, when a baronetcy was conferred upon him. He was born, on Feb. 19, 1792, at Taradale, in the Mull Buie, Ross-shire, the house and estate of his father, Kenneth Murchison, Esq. The Murchisons were an old Jacobite family, holding Achtertyre, in Loch Alsh, under the Mackenzies, Lairds of Kintail, and some time Earls of Seaforth. Kenneth Murchison, born in 1751, went to India, in the civil service of the Company, under Warren Hastings; was Resident at Lucknow, and made a fortune, with which he came home in 1786. He bought Taradale, and married Barbara, eldest daughter of Roderick Mackenzie, Esq., of Fairburn and Strath-Connon, Ross-shire. Their eldest son was named Roderick Impey Murchison; the second name was given in remembrance of Sir Elijah Impey, Chief Justice of Bengal, who was so much connected with the acts of Warren Hastings.

Roderick Impey Murchison was educated at the grammar-school attached to Durham Cathedral, and at the Military College, Great Marlow; he also passed a session at the University of Edinburgh. He obtained, in 1807, a commission in the 36th Regiment of Infantry, and served through the Peninsular War, bearing the colours of his regiment in the battle of Vimiera, and sharing the advance on Madrid and the retreat under Sir John Moore, to Corunna; after which he was on the staff of his uncle, General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, G.C.B.; and, lastly, was a Captain in the 6th Dragoons. After the peace of 1815 Captain Murchison retired from the Army, married the daughter of General Francis Hugonin, a lady with a fortune, and devoted his mind to science. In these studies he was encouraged by the advice of Sir Humphry Davy. He attended the lectures at the Royal Institution, and received private instruction from Mr. Richard Phillips, the geologist, having resolved to pursue that branch of inquiry, which was then beginning to excite public notice.

His first contribution to the Geological Society, which he joined in 1825, was a paper on the geology of the district where the counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire border on each other. He next examined the geology of Sutherlandshire, accompanied by Professor Sedgwick. In 1828, with Mr. Lyell, now Sir Charles Lyell, he made a geological tour in Auvergne, Southern France, and North Italy. By the advice of Dean Buckland, and with the aid of Professor Phillips, he began, in 1830, an investigation of the grey rocks, in Shropshire and Herefordshire, underlying the Old Red Sandstone, but there cropping out from beneath it. The so-called Cambrian rocks of South Wales, described by Sedgwick, had been supposed to be the oldest formation containing fossil remains of extinct animal life—palaeozoic formation, as it is termed. Murchison found in the Ludlow and Wenlock rocks, the upper strata, and the Caradoc sandstones and Llandilo flags, the lower strata of the region he now examined, such distinct characteristics as to form a new system. He called it the Silurian system, to distinguish it from the Cambrian, taking that name from the old British tribe of Silures, who once inhabited the district. His earliest communication on this subject was made, in 1831, to the newly-established British Association for the Advancement of Science. He followed it up by geological explorations in Pembrokeshire and in Devon and Cornwall, to find its relation to the Cambrian and the Old Red Sandstone systems. After four or five years' work, he made the subject clear enough to warrant the adoption of his theory.

In the year 1839 Murchison and Sedgwick undertook the examination of the geology of the Grauwacke formation, as it was then called, in the Rhenish provinces. It was shown that these were similar to the dark-coloured rocks of Devonshire, and therefore constituted the geological equivalent of the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland, and of the Devonian of the south-western districts of England. Russian geologists, examining the reports on the Silurian system, became convinced that certain rocks, styled "New Red," in Russia, were, in fact, "Old Red," and were underlain by the Silurian. Von Buch having stated this opinion to Murchison, he was led to undertake a geological survey of Russia. The Emperor Nicholas favoured the enterprise; and Mr. Murchison, with M. E. de Vermeil, went to Russia in 1840. They visited the banks of the rivers Volga and Siass, and the shores of Lake Onega, then proceeded to Archangel and the borders of the White Sea, and followed the River Dwina into the government of Vologda. After traversing to the Volga, they returned by Moscow to St. Petersburg, examining the Valdai Hills, Lake Ilmen, and the banks of the rivers. In the next year, being joined by Count Keyserling and Lieutenant Kotsharoff, they proceeded to explore the Ural Mountains, the southern provinces of the empire, and the coal districts between the Dnieper and the Don. In 1842 Mr. Murchison travelled alone through several parts of Germany, Poland, and the Carpathian Mountains. With the object of rendering his great work on the geology of Eastern Europe as perfect as possible, he explored, in the summer of 1844, the palaeozoic formations of Sweden and Norway.

Murchison's treatise on "The Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains," a volume of 700 pages quarto, copiously illustrated by maps, sections, and drawings, was published in 1845, along with the French treatise of his colleagues on the organic remains. In 1846 he was knighted by her Majesty, the Emperor Nicholas having previously bestowed upon him the Russian orders of St. Stanislaus and St. Anne. The Royal Society awarded him the Copley medal.

The great work of Sir Roderick is his "Siluria," in which he has treated of the whole of the deposits of the Silurian strata from his own close observation in all parts of Europe. This work, the last edition of which appeared in 1859, includes the materials of the Silurian system, with such additions and corrections as were needed to the above-named date, and is a monument of geological research. One of the points which has been settled from Sir Roderick's observations is the position of the rocks of the north-west coast of Scotland, which had been supposed to be old red sandstone, but were at length found to underlie rocks containing Silurian fossils, and therefore to be classed as Cambrian. These rocks were, in fact, found to be the oldest Cambrian, lying below the fossil-bearing Cambrians of the Welsh coast and of the east of Ireland, which were esteemed the lowest fossiliferous rocks until the discovery of organic remains in the Laurentian rocks of Canada, in the valley of the St. Lawrence.

Sir Roderick Murchison, so early as 1845, comparing specimens of Australian rocks with those of the Ural Mountains, predicted that gold would be found there. Upon the discovery of gold in California, in 1848, he again called attention to the probability of finding gold in Australia. He

addressed a letter on this subject to Earl Grey, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and renewed his appeal in 1851; but no steps were taken by the Government, and the gold-fields were left to be worked by chance discoverers. Sir Roderick aided Lady Franklin and others in their efforts to prosecute the search after Sir John Franklin's ships or crews in the Arctic regions. He promoted the expeditions of Dr. Livingstone in Central Africa, and of Captain Speke, Colonel Grant, and Sir Samuel Baker to explore the sources of the Nile. It was his opinion that the interior of Africa is not, as some supposed, a vast and sandy plain, but a double chain of mountains, and, lying between them, a vast basin or trough, once covered with water, now studded with vast lakes, whose waters find their way down the hills into the outside world, and, where not absorbed by the sands of the desert, form mighty rivers. This opinion received little attention, and few geographers were disposed to give their adhesion to it. It remained a matter of theory only till Livingstone forced his way from the one side of the continent to the other. In Livingstone's more recent adventures, Sir Roderick has never ceased to expect his safe return.

Sir Roderick, having acted for five years as secretary of the Geological Society, became president of that body in 1831-2, and again in 1842-3. He was one of the founders and most active members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; for several years he acted as general secretary, and presided over its meeting at Southampton, in 1846. He has from year to year taken the leading part in the business of the Geographical Section, and has communicated many important papers. In 1844 he was elected president of the Royal Geographical Society, was re-elected in the following year, and again in 1852 and in 1856. He has held the presidential chair of that society almost to the present time, having been succeeded only a few months ago by Sir Henry Rawlinson.

In the year 1855 Sir Roderick, on the decease of Sir Henry de la Beche, was appointed director-general of the geological survey of Great Britain and of the Museum of Practical Geology in Jernyn-street. In the year 1863 her Majesty made Sir Roderick a Knight Companion of the Bath, and in 1866 created him a Baronet. His name is inscribed on the rolls of all the scientific societies of Europe. He was a member of the academies of St. Petersburg, Turin, Berlin, Brussels, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, and corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences. He held the honorary degree of Doctor from Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and was a trustee of the British Museum and of the Hunterian Museum. He was a Fellow of the Royal and the Linnean Societies, and the Hakluyt Society, of which he was president.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Wilson and Beadell, of New Bond-street.

THE FARM.

The weather has been very favourable for the lifting and storage of root crops. Turnips and swedes are found to be frequently mildewed in the south of England, and, becoming rotten, are very distasteful to sheep and lambs; generally, where sound, they are heavier crops than mangolds, which, now the frosty nights are setting in, will not do much more good in the ground. The reports of the potato crop are very variable; in damp situations the disease is found to be more severe than in drier, sheltered districts. All accounts, however, seem to agree in estimating the crop a heavy one, with a large quantity of small tubers. Even the hardier kinds do not withstand the disease better than the table varieties. In Ireland the crop is heavy, but the excess will not compensate for the losses caused by the disease, which in some wet districts is said to have almost totally destroyed whole fields.

The show of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society was hardly equal to former meetings. The prevailing disease may have had some effect; still, the classes were better filled than many expected. In a small class of aged bulls Mr. Roberts, of Pembroke, won the premium; and out of the twenty-one yearlings Mrs. Edwards's fourteen-months' bull by Leominster 3rd took the first prize. The award for bull, cow, and offspring went to Mr. R. Tanner, of Shropshire, for his two-year-old bull Ponsonby, the fine cow Lady Milton, and their seven months' bull-calf. Mr. John Morris (first with yearling heifers) and Mr. P. Turner (second for bull, cow, and offspring) were successful exhibitors in the other classes, some of which were not well filled, especially the horses and sheep. Neither was the fair well supplied, and there was an absence of those good steers for which the October meeting has for years past been celebrated.

As the foot-and-mouth disease still continues in Ireland, and is doubtless more severe there than in this country, it is proposed in the province of Leinster to place all infected animals in a cordon, and so stamp the disease out, compensating the owners from a rate levied like the poor rate.

The sale of Mr. Gwyn's herd at Carmarthen drew together a large company, and is, perhaps, the first large sale of short-horns that has occurred in South Wales. Mr. Gwyn had greatly improved the agriculture of the district, and formerly reared the black cattle of the country; but finding shorthorns thrived better and came earlier to maturity, he bred a large herd, which was sold chiefly to buyers in the district at very satisfactory prices, the fifty-eight head realising over £25 each, many of them with only two and three crosses of blood.

The Hon. Colonel Duncombe's herd was sold, at Waresley Park, Hunts, on the 20th inst., and went off well, averaging £37 odd for seventy head, of which a large number were bulls and calves. The Fane tribe made the best prices, and went chiefly to Mr. Rose, of Norfolk. A few lots, including the bull General Wetherby (47 gs.), were bought by the Earl of Cawdor to go to South Wales; and two animals to go to Australia, one of them, a beautiful two-year-old heifer, brought 80 gs. (the highest price), and is for Mr. W. Dangar. This sale is probably the last that will take place this year; and, in concluding, Mr. Thornton said that it was a year unprecedented for the high price of stock, even when the country was full of disease. Upwards of £100,000 had changed hands for pedigree shorthorns, and several had been sold for a 1000 gs. each. He urged young farmers to breed more stock, both of cattle and sheep. The high price of meat, the scarcity of ordinary stock, and the continual foreign demand (some bulls having that week been purchased for the French Government) showed that more good cattle were required in the country, and, by producing more at home, we should lower the price and decrease the demand for foreign store cattle, and so get the country into a healthier state.

- Dr. Arthur Kempe, a prominent and greatly-respected citizen of Exeter, was found dead on Wednesday morning. He had recently presented to the city a clock and a fountain.

An inquiry, ordered by the Board of Trade, respecting the stranding and wreck of the ship Gresham, Captain Boniface, off Dungeness, has concluded. The Court found the master in default for the loss of his ship, and directed his certificate to be suspended for three months.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES

IN NOVEMBER.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Jupiter on the 3rd (21h. 44m.), with Uranus on the 4th (1h.), with Venus on the 8th (19h. 23m.), with Mercury on the 12th (14h. 35m.), with Mars on the 15th (7h. 55m.), and with Saturn on the 15th (8h. 43m.). She will be nearest to the Earth on the 13th (16h.), and at her greatest distance from it on the 1st (16h.) and 29th (7h.) The following occultations may be witnessed:—

Date.	Name of Star.	Mag.	Disappearance.		Reappearance.	
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Nov. 1.	I Geminorum	5	22 13	7 30	23 6	8 24
2.	48 Geminorum	6	6 50	16 11	8 7	17 19
3.	μ Cancri	6	8 29	17 37	9 11	13 19
6.	B.A.C. 3579	6	3 3	12 0	3 54	12 51
6.	ι Leonis	6	4 39	13 36	5 33	14 29
15.	λ Sagittarii	3	20 54	5 16	21 59	6 22
16.	λ ² Sagittarii	4½	22 44	7 2	23 47	8 5
16.	λ ¹ Sagittarii	6	22 45	7 4	23 19	7 37
18.	ε Capricorni	4½	22 53	7 3	23 39	7 49
27.	ι Tauri	5	2 35	10 10	3 49	11 23

At the disappearance of B.A.C. 3579 on the 6th, the star will be rising; and at the reappearance of λ Sagittarii on the 15th, and λ² and λ¹ Sagittarii on the 16th, the Moon will be below the horizon.

Mercury will be in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 1st (23h. 10m.), in his descending node on the 4th (9h. 30m.), in conjunction with the Moon on the 12th (14h. 35m.), and in aphelion on the 14th (13h. 52m.) This planet will not be well situated for observation at any time during the month, as he will be in close proximity to the Sun. At the beginning of the month he is in Libra, and at the end is situated in Scorpio.

Venus rises on the 2nd at 3h. 11m. a.m., on the 17th at 3h. 3m. a.m., and on the 27th at 3h. 12m. a.m. She may therefore be very favourably observed, being visible on the 27th four hours and a half previous to sunrise. She will be a very brilliant object during the first part of the month, inasmuch as she will attain her greatest degree of brilliancy on the 1st. She occupies a place in Virgo throughout the month, and will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 8th (19h. 23m.), in her ascending node on the 10th (7h. 18m.), and in conjunction with θ Virginis on the 24th (13h. 34m. and 22h. 31m.). The illuminated portion of her disc is equal to 0.372 on the 15th.

Mars is a morning star, and may be observed soon after sunset in the western sky. He sets at 6h. 42m. p.m. on the 2nd, at 6h. 34m. on the 22nd, and at the same time on the 27th. He is not, however, well situated for examination, being at the present time at a great distance from the Earth. His apparent diameter, as a consequence, is exceedingly small. The illuminated portion of his disc on the 15th is 0.937. He will be situated in the western extremity of Sagittarius at the beginning of the month, and at the end may be observed to the east of this position.

Jupiter will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 3rd (21h. 44m.), and stationary among the stars on the 16th (14h. 54m.) He will be visible during the greater part of the night throughout the month, rising on the 2nd at 9.22 p.m., on the 17th at 8.25 p.m., and on the 27th at 7.45 p.m. The eclipses, occultations, and transits of the satellites are now of very frequent occurrence, and may often be observed. On the nights of the 20th, 23rd, 27th, and 30th these phenomena may be witnessed to advantage. Observers should carefully observe them, and note the various appearances presented.

Saturn cannot be well observed, being rather near to the Sun. He sets at 7.36 p.m. on the 2nd, at 6.43 p.m. on the 17th, and 6.8 p.m. on the 27th. The major axis of the planet's outer ring is equal to 34.85 sec., and the minor axis to 15.27 sec. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 15th (8h. 43m.), and with Mars on the following day (1h. 33m.)

Uranus and Neptune may both be seen (with telescopic aid) at the present time. The former planet is in conjunction with the Moon on the 4th (1h.), and stationary amongst the stars on the 6th (16h. 10m.) Uranus is situated in Cancer, and very little west of the star-group Præsepe. Neptune is in Pisces.

A careful watch for meteors should be maintained on the nights of the 13th and 14th. On these dates, in former years, they have been noticed to be very abundant. The radiant point of the November meteors is not far distant from the star Gamma, in the constellation Leo.

There are at the present time two small telescopic comets visible. They are, however, exceedingly faint objects, and only visible through the most powerful telescopes. One of them, the periodical comet of Encke, however, will soon be much brighter.

Twenty-two million herrings were caught and taken into Lowestoft on Monday and Tuesday.

On Tuesday evening the Court Theatre at Darmstadt was destroyed by fire. The library has been saved.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley, on Wednesday, opened a magnificent new hospital for Dudley. The hospital has been built on the most approved principles, and the cost of the building, the land it stands on, and the minerals thereunder, is upwards of £30,000, the gift of the Earl of Dudley. The endowment consists of a donation of £20,000, left by the late Mr. Joseph Guest, of Dudley, for the purpose. The inaugural ceremony was performed in the chief ward in the hospital. An address was presented to Lord Dudley by the Mayor, and Lord Lyttelton expressed the acknowledgments of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood to the noble Earl for his princely gift. The benediction having been pronounced by the Bishop of Worcester, the Countess declared the institution opened. A collation, to which upwards of 350 sat down, then took place, his Lordship presiding. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated.

From the Indian papers just received we learn that the assassination of Mr. Norman, Acting Chief Justice of Bengal, has created an immense sensation in every town in India. The event took place as Mr. Norman was entering the Calcutta High Court, when a native rushed upon him in the vestibule and inflicted a deep wound in the abdomen with a dagger. As there was no one at hand but a native solicitor and a Court servant, Mr. Norman ran back, but he was followed by the assassin, brandishing his dagger. He next stabbed the unfortunate gentleman in the back, close to the spine. After this Mr. Norman kept off his assailant for a few seconds by picking up stones and throwing them at him, till a punkawalla, connected with the Court, attracted by the cries, ran up to the man and knocked him down with a piece of wood. The infuriated assassin struggled violently, but was soon disarmed and prevented from doing further injury. A monument is to be erected to the memory of Mr. Norman in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta; and a meeting of the attorneys of the Calcutta High Court has been held for the purpose of showing their respect to the deceased gentleman by some memorial.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Fagshaw, J. C.; to be Chaplain to Viscount Hill, Hawkstone, Shrewsbury.
 Barton, M. C.; Curate of Christ Church, South Banbury.
 Dunsell, F.; Vicar of Felton, Northumberland.
 Blonfield, Alfred, Vicar of St. Matthew's, City-road; Vicar of Barking.
 Crane, W. B.; Canon in Manchester Cathedral, and Rector of St. George, Hulme.
 Cross, G. F. B.; Curate of Holy Trinity, Bordesley, Warwick.
 Evans, J. Myddelton, Curate of Abbot's Ann, near Andover.
 Gilson, S.; Vicar of Christ Church, Stafford.
 Johnston, W. A.; Rector of Anise, Kent.
 Kingsford, Philip; Vicar of Newnham.
 Livingstone, Arthur G.; Assistant Chaplain at Rome.
 Longhurst, W. H. R.; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Worcester.
 Mansell, H.; Curate of Bartley Green, Warwick.
 Marriott, J. B.; Chaplain of Nunhead Cemetery, Surrey.
 Martin, Henry John; Vicar of Newcastle.
 Mitchell, Henry; Surrogate in the Diocese of Chichester.
 Parker, C. W.; Curate of Great Comberton.
 Porteus, B.; Vicar of Edenhale; Honorary Canon, Carlisle Cathedral.
 Rowley, J. M.; Rector of Ufford, Suffolk.
 Simpson, F. G.; Rector of Sidestrond, Norfolk.
 Spencer, John William; Incumbent of Great Sankey, Farnworth.
 Starkey, Alfred; Vicar of Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Warwick.

The old church at Topsham, Devonshire, is to be restored. It dates from the earliest part of the fifteenth century.

The Rev. Dr. Warburton, Vicar of Ifley, Oxon, has been appointed by the Bishop of Oxford to be Rural Dean of Cuddesdon, in the place of the Rev. Canon King, resigned.

The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Jermyn, Vicar of Barking, who has been appointed to the Bishopric of Colombo, in the room of the Right Rev. Dr. Claughton, resigned, will be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Lambeth Palace Chapel, to-day (Saturday).

The Archbishop of York held his annual visitation for the Archdeaconry of York on Tuesday. The proceedings began with the celebration of the holy communion in the Church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York. About sixty of the clergy of the Archdeaconry answered to their names. After the service his Grace met the clergy in private conference.

The Bishopric of Honolulu has been conferred upon the Rev. Alfred Willis, M.A. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1859, and in the same year was ordained by the Bishop of Rochester to the Curacy of Strood, near Chatham. On the formation of St. Mark's district, New Brompton, in the immediate neighbourhood, Mr. Willis was appointed to it, and still holds it.

The Rev. P. French, M.A., has been presented with a handsome timepiece and a purse of 500 gs., upon his resigning the Vicarage of Trinity Church, Burton-on-Trent, after a ministry of forty-seven years; and the Rev. C. B. Ward, on his resigning the Curacy of St. Leonard's, Bilston, has received a purse containing £50, from the parishioners, and other presents from the teachers and scholars of St. Leonard's schools.

St. Saviour's Church, situate in Lower Wandsworth-road, and overlooking Battersea Park, was consecrated, yesterday week, by the Bishop of Winchester. The cost, including the site, is £5600, which sum within £200 has already been raised. The Surrey Church Association have contributed £1000 towards the expenses, and the rest has been raised by means of private subscriptions. The Incumbent is the Rev. J. McCarthy.

The first of a series of conferences between the Bishop of Ely and his clergy was opened, on Tuesday, at Cambridge. The right rev. prelate, in his opening address, spoke of the general expectation that great and important political changes were pending; and, in allusion to the agitation for the disestablishment of the Church, he predicted that, if it succeeded, the power which would sweep it away must inevitably destroy all other institutions.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Hebdomadal Council have made the following elections of persons to act on the councils of five public schools, viz. — For Charterhouse, the Rev. Edwin Palmer, M.A., the Corpus Professor of Latin; for Harrow, the Right Hon. Montague Bernard, D.C.L., Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy; for Rugby, the Rev. G. G. Bradley, M.A., Master of University; for Shrewsbury, the Right Rev. James Fraser, D.D., Lord Bishop of Manchester; for Winchester, Mr. H. J. S. Smith, M.A., Savilian Professor of Geometry. The Rev. E. C. Wickham has been nominated by New to act on the council of Winchester.

The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of Queen's: — Mr. J. S. Cotton, B.A., Trinity, and Mr. H. W. G. Markheim, B.A., University. Mr. Cotton was placed in the first class in classics by the Moderators, Michaelmas Term, 1868; and in the same class, in Literis Humanioribus, in Trinity Term, 1870. Mr. Markheim was placed in the second class in classics by the Moderators in Michaelmas Term, 1865, and in the first class in Literis Humanioribus in Trinity Term, 1867. Mr. Markheim also obtained the Taylorian Scholarship for Modern Languages in 1865. At the same time Mr. J. H. Moe was elected scholar. Mr. R. P. Barron, from Durham School, Holme Exhibitioner; Mr. A. A. A. Bethan, St. Bee's School, Dixon and Fox Exhibitioner; and Mr. J. A. P. Price, Christ's College, Brecon, to the Wilson, Sandys, and Thistlethwayte Exhibition, open for this term. E. W. Arthy, from Macclesfield School, has been awarded a Bible clerkship at Queen's, of the annual value of £75, and tenable for five years.

The following gentlemen have been elected to scholarships at Jesus: — Open Classical Scholar — W. Turner, from Cowbridge School; Welsh Classical Scholars — A. G. Edwards, T. Ll. Williams, and J. Williams, commoners of Jesus; and C. Davies; Welsh Mathematical Scholar — T. B. Jones, commoner of Jesus. To Welsh Exhibitions — J. Michael, W. Rowland, and Ll. Francis, Undergraduates of the college; G. Jones, from Cowbridge School; O. M. Sparks, from Rossall School; and F. W. Morris, from Shrewsbury.

CAMBRIDGE.

Under the new statutes made for six public schools by the special commissioners appointed for the purposes of the "Public Schools Act, 1868," the Council of the Senate have elected the following members of the new governing bodies of the schools: — Charterhouse — R. C. Jebb, Fellow of Trinity, and public orator; Eton — The Master of Trinity; Harrow — The Regius Professor of Divinity; Rugby — The Master of St. John's; Shrewsbury — The Regius Professor of Greek; Winchester — The Rev. R. Burn, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity.

The Carus Greek Testament Prize, given annually to the Bachelor of Arts most proficient in knowledge of the Greek Testament, has been divided between W. A. Hayne, Trinity, and A. J. Worledge, Corpus.

At Sidney Mr. Davidson, of King William's College, Isle of Man, has been elected a Scholar in Natural Science.

C. H. H. Stewart, of Christ's, has been elected Musical Scholar of St. Catharine's.

The Miller Exhibition at St. Peter's, together with the donation of £50, has been awarded to H. W. Carpenter, of Huntingdon Grammar School.

Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, is to

give a course of lectures, at Oxford, on "The Popular Prose and Poetry of Russia," during the present Term.

The Cambridge Club has re-elected Mr. Goldie as its president, and fixed the University Fours for Nov. 7 and 8, and the Trial Eights to take place at Ely on Dec. 2. The various college boat clubs on the Cam have got into active work.

Yesterday week Professor J. Bryce delivered, in Owens College, Manchester, the first of new courses of lectures connected with that institution, on the subject of jurisprudence and law. There was a numerous attendance.

The Dean of Durham delivered, on Tuesday, the inaugural address at the opening of the College of Physical Science, in connection with Durham University, and urged the importance of classical training. Alluding to physical science, he said its advantages were that it trained the mind to habits of close observation, of inquiry, and of induction — brought us into close contact with the actual facts of nature, and had a direct bearing upon our business in life more than other studies. He suggested the establishment of chairs of history and political economy. A luncheon was afterwards served in the Central Exchange News Room, to which a large party of ladies and gentlemen sat down. Sir William Armstrong occupied the chair. Upon the right of the chairman were the Mayor of Newcastle, Earl Grey, the Dean of Durham, and Sir H. Williamson, M.P.; and upon the left the Duke of Northumberland, Lady Armstrong, and the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P.

The following B.A.s have been appointed Assistant Masters at Durham School: — J. Elliot, Trinity College, Dublin; J. Gimney, University College, Durham.

There was a highly interesting match at Eton, on Wednesday, between eleven officers of the household brigade and the school team. The play of both sides was capital, the Hon. S. Herbert, for Eton, making on one occasion a good run down, which produced a goal. Eventually the school won by three goals and two rogues to nothing on the part of the Guards.

LAW AND POLICE.

Master Gordon, one of the Masters of the Court of Common Pleas, had before him, on Tuesday, an application on behalf of the defendant in the Tichborne case for a commission to examine a witness, the captain of a vessel about to sail for Australia. After some discussion, the order was granted, but the evidence is not to be published until the trial is resumed, on Nov. 7. Mr. Jeune and Mr. Purcell, the two barristers who left for Australia in the vacation to obtain information in the case, have not returned, but are expected before Nov. 7.

Among the cases in the Bankruptcy Court, yesterday week, was that of Mr. Herbert Godfrey Mundy, described as "a young gentleman only twenty-two years of age, and a son of General Mundy, of Derbyshire." His debts amount to £14,135, and security is held for £10,118. Among the claims for which proof was tendered was one of £353 for cut flowers supplied to the defendant within a period of six months, made up of such items as £10 10s. for a bunch of early lilies of the valley, 10s. 6d. for a moss-rose, "and so on." These and other claims were admitted, and a trustee was appointed.

The October session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday. Much of the Deputy-Recorder's charge to the grand jury was occupied by a review of the circumstances under which indictments had been preferred against the author, the publisher, and one of the vendors of the pamphlet entitled "The Eltham Tragedy Reviewed." The result of the investigation by the grand jury was that all the bills were ignored. Amongst the prisoners tried during the day were two notorious coiners, William Williams and his wife, each of whom was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. John Gomm, formerly a letter-carrier, pleaded guilty to having stolen a number of post-letters, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Jeremiah Stevens, a gardener, lately in the service of Sir W. Bodkin, was convicted of robbery, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

In the same court Mr. Besley mentioned the case of George Jacobs, a policeman, who was tried at the last sessions and convicted of perjury in connection with a furious-driving case. The prosecution had been undertaken by a number of cab proprietors and others, and on the jury were two cab proprietors, both of whom had been convicted of furious driving, assaults, and other offences. The Secretary of State, on being informed of these facts, granted Jacobs a free pardon, and he has been reinstated in the force, and has received his back pay.

Samuel Lilley, aged twenty-two, hawker, was, on Tuesday, convicted of highway robbery with violence on Sophia Larking in Bridport-place, between three and four in the afternoon. He was sentenced to receive twenty-five strokes of the cat and to be kept in penal servitude for seven years.

At the sitting on Wednesday Eliza Knott, for the manslaughter of her child; Francis Robinson, for the offence of unlawfully wounding; and Patrick M'Hugh, for bigamy, were each sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour. William Richard Mills, on a charge of assault with intent to murder; Agnes Anderson and Cecilia Baker, on an indictment for manslaughter; John Tye and James Stant, on an accusation of arson; and Henry Granville Tanner, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, were severally acquitted. James Glover pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. John Shepherd, a labourer, pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of a companion named Burke, and was ordered to be imprisoned for six months.

A woman who, on May, 25, 1869, took away from its home a child one year and ten months old, was, on Monday, convicted of the offence at the Surrey Sessions, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

At the sitting of the Middlesex Sessions on Thursday week a woman who had been in custody seventy-six times for begging was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Two betting-house prosecutions were disposed of yesterday week. At the Mansion House, Charles Thorpe, proprietor of the Wellington Refreshment Room, Lawrence-lane, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment; James Slatter, a well-known bookmaker, to three months of the like punishment; and Thorpe's two sons were ordered to pay a fine of £25 each. The other seventeen persons who were seized in the house were discharged with a caution. At Bow-street, Edward Jones, the conductor of an extensive sporting lottery known as the "East-End Spec," was fined £100.

Mr. G. Sanger, the conductor of the Winchester Music-Hall, Pentonville, was prosecuted at Clerkenwell, yesterday week, by the Theatrical Managers' Association, for having performed stage plays without a license. It was contended by the defendant that the entertainment which he provided did not come within the meaning of the Act for

regulating theatres. The magistrate, however, convicted him in a penalty of five guineas.

A letter-carrier was committed, at Bow-street, on Saturday last, for trial on a charge of having stolen a large number of letters and packets from the Post Office.

Florence Cowper, who styles herself "the Hon. Mrs. Cowper," was charged at Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, on remand, with stealing a watch, value £8, the property of Police-Sergeant Fowler. Two other charges were preferred — one of stealing some spoons from the house of Mrs. Reimers, where she had lodged; and the second, of obtaining a ring, value £6, from Mr. Gower, jeweller, Crawford-street, Marylebone, on the false pretence that she was the Hon. Mrs. Cowper. Mr. Newton committed the prisoner for trial on the two charges relating to the ring and spoons, and directed her to be again brought up to complete the case of stealing the watch.

John Teitch, sixteen, office boy, was charged at Southwark, on Tuesday afternoon, with being concerned with another not in custody in obtaining 10s. from Lady Mary Egerton under the pretence that it was for the aid of the Empress Eugénie. The Count Davillier, Equerry to the Emperor Napoleon, was in attendance. Nathaniel Drusevich, chief inspector of the detective police at Scotland-yard, apprehended the prisoner, who said that a woman had employed him to write forty letters, stating that the writer was attached to the household of the Empress, and asking for aid. This woman could not be found. Count Davillier said that neither the Emperor, Empress, nor any of the suite knew of such letters being sent as those produced. There was no such person as Madame Louise D'Almanville among the suite, nor had any of them any knowledge of her or the letters. The prisoner received an excellent character from his employers; but Mr. Benson, feeling convinced that the prisoner knew all about the attempted fraud, sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

The Rev. Mr. Watson, charged with the murder of his wife, was, on Wednesday, committed for trial at Lambeth.

Frank and William Kimber, of Lindfield, were charged, on Monday, before Captain Sergison, at Cuckfield, with assaulting and robbing George Miles, of Horsted Keynes, on a public highway. They were committed for trial, bail being refused, Frank being now under his own recognisances for three years' good behaviour in connection with the night poaching case in Lord Sheffield's cover's some two years ago.

At Leicester, on Monday, John West was charged before the magistrates with ill-treating his daughter Martha, aged eleven, by turning her out into the streets naked. The prosecution was at the instance of the board of guardians. It was proved that the prisoner had habitually allowed his children to roam about naked, and that this girl had been so starved that she had picked up in the streets scraps of meat, heads of herrings, and vegetables, and eaten them. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The county of Meath furnishes another addition to the long list of "agrarian" crimes. A farmer, named Bryan, who had stated his intention to evict his nephew from a hovel which the young man and his parents previously had occupied for many years, was shot dead in his own house on Sunday night. On the following day the eviction would have been carried out. The nephew of the murdered man is in custody.

Some weeks ago the case of an outrageous attack by a man who set a bulldog to worry his wife, at Aspull, appeared in the newspapers, and the sentence passed upon the prisoner was considered inadequate to the offence. At the Salford Hundred Quarter Sessions, on Monday, the Rev. J. S. Birley offered an explanation on behalf of himself and his brother magistrates. They were, he said, satisfied that the man deserved a severer punishment; but they dealt with him summarily and committed him to prison for six months because they were almost sure if sent to the sessions he would be acquitted, as there was reason to fear his wife would not appear against him. Under the circumstances Mr. Birley considered the course taken by the magistrates was the best and wisest one. At the same time he thought that the Act which enabled magistrates to give six months' imprisonment did not go far enough, and that they ought to have additional powers, enabling them to give proper punishment in such cases — the application of the cat-o'-nine tails, which they should assuredly have used.

At Bradford, yesterday week, Joseph Hallam, bankrupt, was committed for trial for having furnished a fictitious statement of his losses and for other offences.

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

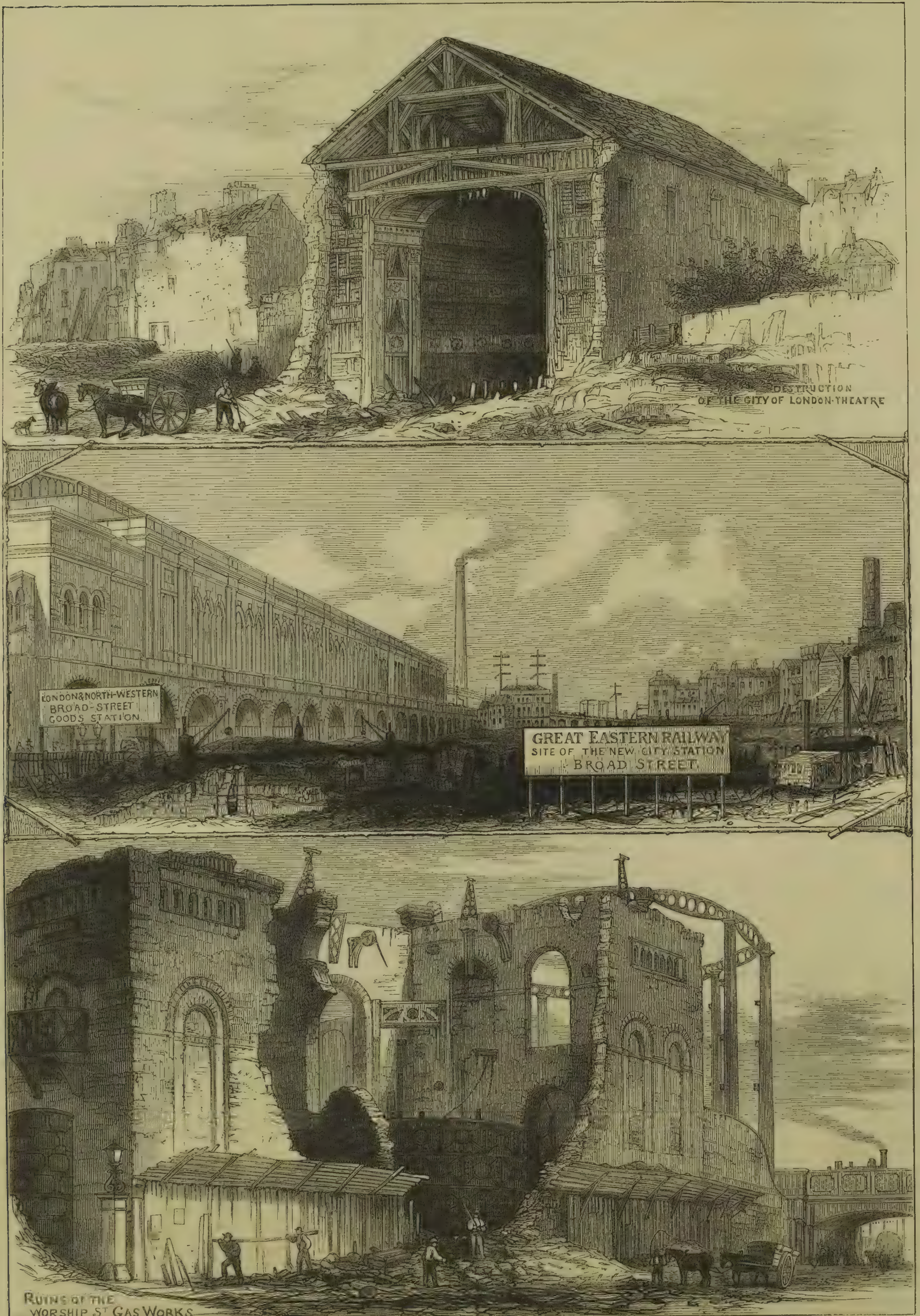
The works in progress for the City Terminus Extension of the Great Eastern Railway have involved the demolition of many buildings to clear the ground. The projected extension line will be carried obliquely across the street at Norton Folgate, between Bishopsgate-street Without and Shoreditch, a little way to the south of the present terminus in Shoreditch. On the west side of Bishopsgate-street the line will turn in a southerly direction, crossing Worship-street, Primrose-street, Skinner-street, and Sun-street, to reach the site of the proposed City terminus. This will occupy a large piece of ground about 700 ft. long by 400 ft. wide, lying between Sun-street and Liverpool-street. Its front will be in Liverpool-street, in a line with that of the adjoining City terminus of the North London Railway, and with the City Goods Station of the London and North-Western Railway, opposite the end of New Broad-street. One of our illustrations, on another page, shows the present appearance of the ground as viewed from Liverpool-street. The ruins of the gasworks' buildings, in Liverpool-street, and the City of London Theatre are shown in two other illustrations.

A movement has been set on foot in Ireland for the establishment of a regular pilchard fishery in the west.

The new north bridge at Halifax, which crosses the valley of the Hebble, and has been erected to replace the old stone structure built in 1770, was formally opened on Wednesday.

The Earl of Malmesbury was present, on Thursday week, at the dinner of the South Hants Agricultural Association, and in the course of his speech defended the House of Lords from the charges made by those who wish to abolish that Chamber. Alluding to the matter of the landlords and tenants, he prayed the House of Commons to leave them alone, being certain the present system could not be improved.

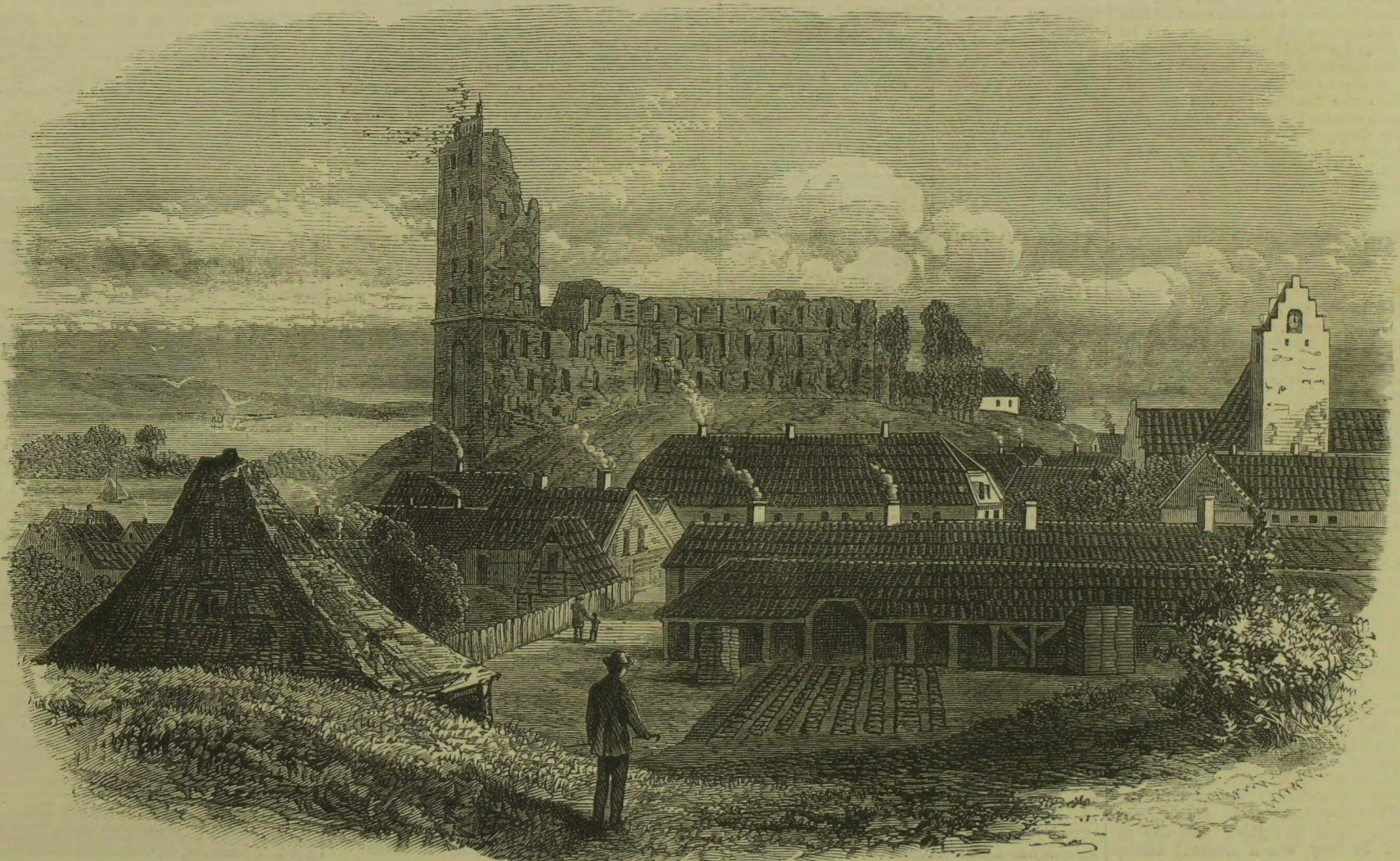
Another burglary was committed a few evenings since at Friar's-place, East Acton. The family of Mr. Jones, at whose house the robbery was committed, were assembled down stairs in the evening. One of the female servants was sent into the chief bedroom to fetch some articles. The room was found in great confusion, and jewellery, watches, and money missing to the value of about £60. The bed-room window was found open, and against the house were two short ladders, lashed together, by which an entrance had been obtained.



DEMOLITIONS FOR THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY EXTENSION TO BROAD-STREET



SCENE FROM "REBECCA," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.



KOLDINGHUS CASTLE, DENMARK.

SCENE FROM "REBECCA."

Mr. Halliday's adaptation of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," under the name of "Rebecca," at Drury Lane, appears to suit the present state of the public taste. It certainly contains some striking scenes, and that (in the third act) of the Turret Chamber, where Rebecca (Miss Neilson) defies Brian de Bois Guilbert (Mr. Dewhurst) and threatens to leap from the battlements, is perhaps the most effective. It is, as we have already said, acted with earnestness, and accordingly is very successful with the audience. The situation is obvious enough, and has been frequently employed as a melodramatic effect; but this is a consideration which modern audiences never suffer to interfere with their pleasure, and the miscellaneous public who patronise the national theatre welcome the excitement which it occasions. As an opportunity for ambitious acting it merits praise, and all parties are to be congratulated on the result.

KOLDINGHUS CASTLE, DENMARK.

At Kolding, a town on the southern frontier of Jutland, which there borders on Schleswig, are the ruins of Koldinghus, a castle built, in the thirteenth century, by Duke Abel of Schleswig, the fratricide. This castle was, in the sixteenth century, the favourite residence of Christian III., of the house of Oldenburg, a lineal ancestor of the present King of Denmark and of our Princess of Wales. Here, too, in 1763, was the sister of our King George III., Princess Caroline Matilda, received with great honours on her way to Copenhagen as the bride of King Christian VII. Our view of the ruins of Koldinghus is from a sketch by a Danish correspondent, Mr. P. Toft. The roof of the huge square tower, or keep, at the north-west angle, was formerly adorned with four colossal statues (popularly named Hector, Achilles, Scipio, and Hannibal), one at each corner. Hannibal alone stands at his post, a halberd in his right hand, the left hand resting on a shield bearing the arms of Denmark. The statue called Scipio was overthrown by a storm in 1854, and its neck was broken; but, having been repaired, was set up in the courtyard, where the Prussian soldiers destroyed it in 1864. The other two statues were destroyed, with the greater part of the building, in a fire which took place in 1808, when it was occupied by a garrison of Spanish troops for the French General Bernadotte, afterwards King of Sweden. There is an interesting legend attached to the immense "Hall of Knights," which occupies almost the whole length of the western side of the castle. Here, the story goes, the ruthless Knight, Sir Strange, one of the first Lords who held the castle in fief of the Crown, caused his daughter to be danced to death by six rejected wooers, whom she had refused in favour of a poor sculptor, employed by the Knight to decorate the chapel. Their secret meetings were discovered by one of the discarded suitors, and brought to the knowledge of her father. The proud Lord, in his grief and rage at what he deemed the disgrace of his house and ruin of his daughter, ordered the low-born artist to instant execution in the quadrangle, which he compelled his wretched daughter to witness from her turret window. The same evening she was ordered to dress herself for a ball, and conducted to the great hall, where she found her father and six knights awaiting her. No other woman was present, and the unnatural parent informed her that these six cavaliers would now test her boasted power of tiring everybody out in the dance. If she succeeded, her life would be spared; if not, she would not leave the hall alive. So the dance of death began; and it is said, she exhausted the first four, and almost the fifth, when the fearful exertion and her panting breath caused her girdle to burst, and she instantly dropped dead on the floor, her heart-blood dyeing the planks, leaving an indelible stain like that of Rizzio in Holyrood, to mark the spot of her cruel murder.

It is proposed to form a class at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, on Nov. 14, for the instruction of officers of Engineer volunteers.

The trade dispute at Blackburn has been terminated; and Messrs. Pilkington having made a concession to their men, the latter will resume work. Hopes are also entertained that the strike in the Forest of Dean will soon be at an end.

A dinner was given, on Wednesday, to celebrate the opening of a new building in connection with the Manchester Grammar School extension scheme. The money (about £30,000) was raised by public subscription, and the new building gives accommodation to about 600 boys. The Earl of Derby presided.

Mr. Stansfeld was present at a meeting of the Halifax board of guardians on Wednesday. He held out a hope that amongst the measures for next Session there would be some affecting the present system of local administration and for carrying out sanitary reforms, and trusted that such questions might be dealt with independently of party considerations.

The Duke of Cambridge, yesterday week, witnessed a sham fight with the troops from Dover and Shoreham. The Duke decided that the enemy had the best of the fight. Major-General J. S. Brownrigg, commanding Chatham Garrison, on Monday, held a field-day of the troops stationed there, with the exception of the Royal Engineers, on the Great Lines. The Royal Engineers' field-day at Chatham, on Tuesday, was a brilliant affair,

and not only had great interest as an instructive display of engineering operations, but was characterised by novel features, showing praiseworthy advances in the construction of military bridges, pontoons, and military traction-engines. The new "Steam Sapper No. 2" is a very handy and powerful little steamer, exceedingly serviceable for field and campaigning work, its total weight being under five tons, which is always regarded as the limit of strength of hastily-constructed bridges and engineering work for operating armies. The Duke of Cambridge made the inspection personally, being accompanied by Major-General Brownrigg, Colonel Galloway, and other officers of high rank, as well as several foreign officers of distinction.

The truth about the so-called new political movement is at last before the public. Early in the summer Mr. Scott Russell applied to one of the gentlemen whose name has been mentioned in connection with the movement, and proposed, on behalf of a council of working men of which he was chairman, that certain leading members of both Houses should form themselves into a sort of deliberative body to receive and discuss propositions for the benefit of the working classes, of which he (Mr. Scott Russell) would be the medium of communication. On Aug. 1 an agreement was entered into and embodied in a "memorandum," acceding, in general terms, to the proposals of Mr. Scott Russell, but carefully reserving to the gentlemen signing the compact the right of withdrawing whenever they pleased, and, in point of fact, pledging them to nothing beyond an undertaking to consider and discuss the matters laid before them impartially. The document setting forth this arrangement is signed by Lords Salisbury, Carnarvon, Lichfield, Sandon, John Manners, Sir John S. Pakington, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

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